Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

April 21, 1958

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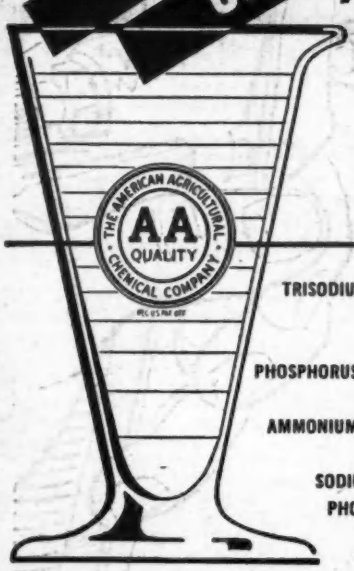

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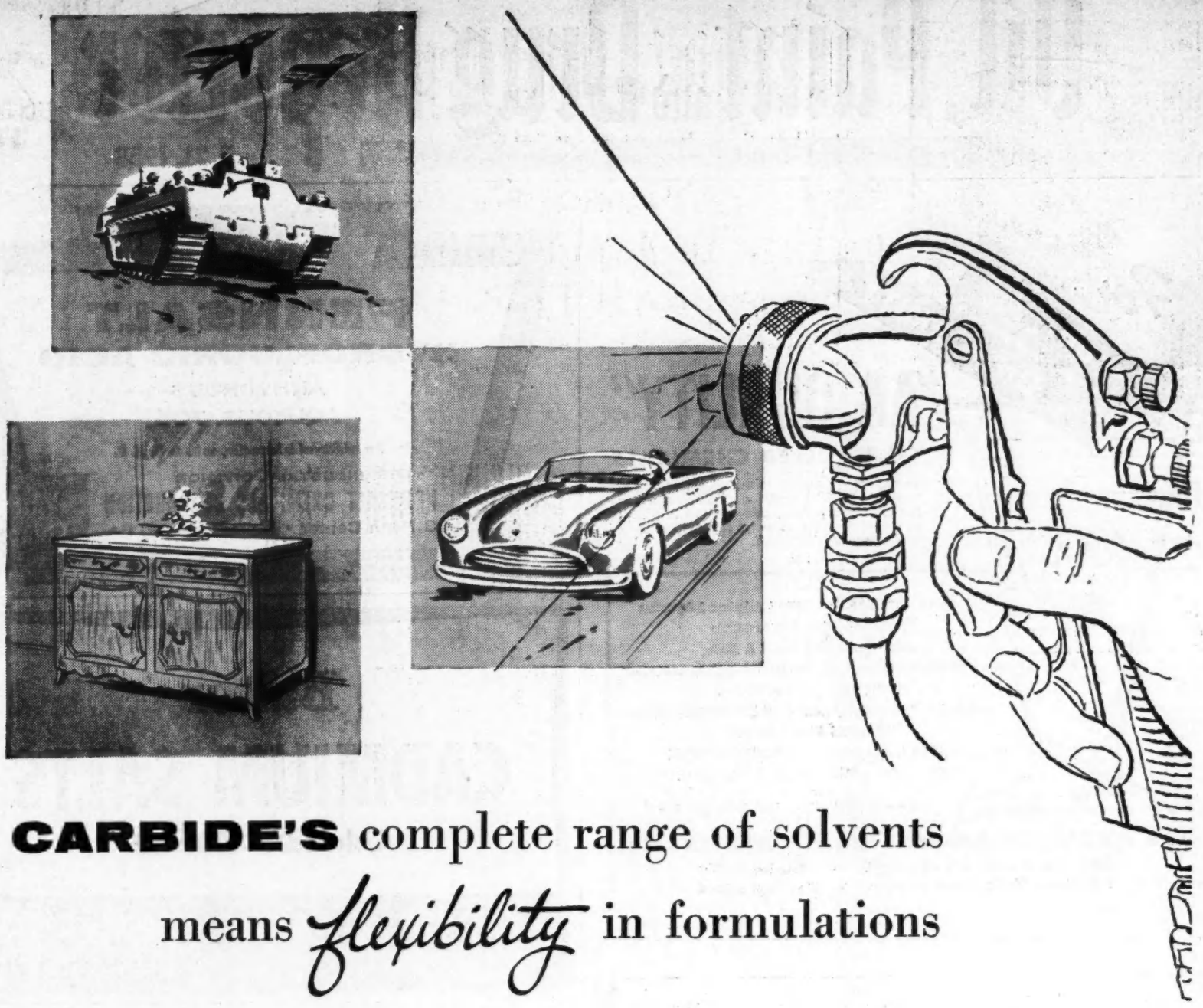

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 173 No. 17 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. April 21, 1958

US RUBBER RESEARCH HEAD: Dr. Leland M. White, named director of research and development for United States Rubber Company, New York, succeeding Dr. Sidney M. Cadwell who has retired after thirty-nine years of service.

Hooker, Shea Boards Give Merger the Nod

Hooker Electrochemical Company and Shea Chemical Corporation will be consolidated into Hooker Chemical Company if the stockholders of the two firms approve an action that last week won the sanction of the directors of both companies.

The stockholders will vote at special meetings that have been called for the purpose on May 28.

The consolidation will be effected by the issuance of 800,576 shares of Hooker common stock in exchange for all of the presently outstanding 1,401,010 shares of class A and C common stock of Shea and 41,200 shares of Hooker common stock in exchange for all of the presently outstanding 6,000 shares of Shea's 7 percent cumulative preferred stock.

Hooker is located in Niagara Falls, N.Y., while the headquarters of Shea are in New York. Shea produces and sells sodium tripolyphosphate, disodium phosphate, phosphoric acid, tetrasodium pyrophosphate, ferrophosphorus and a number of other phosphorus compounds, none of which is included in the phosphorus production of Hooker.

Shea has four plants located at: Columbia, Tenn.; Dallas, Texas; Jeffersonville, Ind., and Adams, Mass. The Columbia plant in addition to its production of dicalcium phosphate and phosphoric acid will be a source of phosphorus for Hooker's present phosphoric operation. In the other three plants Shea's phosphorus is processed into sodium tripolyphosphate and other phosphate products.

Isocyanate Marts to Double This Year: National Aniline

Total isocyanate consumption will reach 12 million pounds this year and will continue upward into the range of 40-50 million pounds in 1960.

That's the prediction of Joseph Marzak, manager of market research for National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. Isocyanate use last year amounted to over 6 million pounds.

Mr. Marzak feels that isocyanate application research for the next few years will continue to be concentrated in the flexible and rigid urethane foam fields.

"Once these markets are firmly established, more research effort will be directed to isocyanate-based coatings, potting compounds, adhesives, and textile

—Continued on page 53

Additives Backers Go Realistic As Plan to Avoid Controversy Wins Approval From Larrick

The Williams subcommittee of the house has gone realistic in its efforts to put together a food additives bill this year. In the interest of getting any legislation passed at all, it expects to dump some of the controversial features that have been snagging passage and Rep. John Bell Williams of Mississippi has been sounding out opinion on such a move. The man with the really big opinion—Commissioner George P. Larrick of the Food and Drug Administration—seems amenable and has pledged that FDA will enforce "to the very best of its ability" any measure advanced by the Williams subcommittee.

Rep. Williams' efforts to gain backing for a measure that would be something short of all that FDA had asked for, came last week during the closing hearings of his committee.

Larrick Still Behind HR 6747

While Commissioner Larrick stood firmly behind the measure advanced by the FDA (HR 6747), he said he was sure any bill brought out by the Williams committee would be the best, in the committee's judgment, that could be produced at this time. It was then that he pledged FDA's support.

In only one instance did Mr. Larrick stand adamant against the arguments that have been advanced by industry. That was on the matter of functional value of additives.

He said that in his judgment and in the judgment of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare functional value of an additive is an integral part of any control legislation, and he would recommend against the legislation if it did not contain authority to rule out a dangerous additive that did not have a functional value.

On the questions of appeals from administrative rulings, either under the declaratory judgment law or the administrative procedures act, and on enforcement of the law through injunction procedures, Mr. Larrick deferred to the judgment of assistant Secretary of HEW Elliot Richardson.

In testimony preceding Mr. Larrick on the witness stand, Mr. Richardson argued strongly for the appeals procedure provided in the bill of first trying the issues

Continued on page 53

DuPont Considers Purchase Of Cornwell Chemical Corp.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., is considering purchase of Cornwell Chemical Corporation, Cornwell Heights, Pa. DuPont has a ninety-day right of first refusal to purchase assets or stock of Cornwell, a producer of sulfuric acid.

DuPont has two plants at Philadelphia, but no sulfuric acid unit there. A company spokesman said late Friday that duPont is "studying the situation but no final decision has been made on exercising the right." The company has made no acquisitions since 1945.

OPERATIONS MANAGER: J. Earl Burrell, appointed general manager of operations for Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., succeeding the late Robert L. Hutchison who served as operations vice-president.

Polypropylene Unit To Triple in Capacity

Montecatini plans to triple the capacity of its polypropylene plant at Ferrara, Italy, within the next year. The Ferrara installation, on stream since last September, is, according to Montecatini, the world's first industrial plant for the manufacture of the revolutionary new polypropylene material.

According to Giulio Ballabio, of Montecatini Societa Generale per l'Industria, Mineraria e Chimica, work is now under way at Ferrara to expand the company's production of "Moplen" isotactic polypropylene materials from the plant's present 15-million-pound annual capacity to 45 million pounds.

According to Mr. Ballabio, interest in and demand for these new plastic materials both in Italy and abroad has encouraged Montecatini to expand its production as soon as possible. The new additions to its Ferrara installation are to be patterned after an improved and simpler process that the company has just developed, he reported.

Phosphate Cut Back in Fla.

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has ordered a 40 percent temporary cutback in output at its Brewster, Fla., phosphate plant. The move was attributed by Cyanamid to overproduction.

Barytes Firms Cited for Buying Their Competitors

The Federal Trade Commission is taking a swing at the two leading producers of barytes for allegedly increasing their dominant positions in the industry by buying out their competitors. Named in the complaint are Dresser Industries, Inc., Dallas, Tex., along with its subsidiary, Magnet Cove Barium Corporation, Houston, Tex., and National Lead Company, New York.

The case has international aspects. One of the acquisitions cited in the complaint Dresser is that of a Canadian corporation. This is the first time the FTC has challenged a foreign acquisition under the anti-merger law.

Charged with Gaining Monopoly

In separate complaints, the companies are charged by the commission with acquiring domination and control over former competitors with the intention or effect of eliminating competition or giving themselves a monopoly.

These practices, the complaints allege, have restrained trade unreasonably and are unfair methods of competition prohibited by section 5 of the FTC act.

The complaints further charge that the respondents' acquisitions of the various corporations may lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in violation of the anti-merger law.

Barytes is used principally (more than 75 percent of its total output) as a weighting agent in rotary well-drilling fluids. To a lesser extent it is used in the manufacture of various barium compounds and in the production of glass, paint, rubber, and other products.

These specific acquisitions were cited in the complaint:

By Magnet Cove—Canadian Industrial Minerals, Ltd., Toronto Ontario; Superbar Company, Potosi, Mo.; certain lands and mining leases in Missouri from J. R. Dellinger who, on the same day, sold certain mining equipment and processing facilities to Superbar (later acquired by Magnet Cove); certain other barytes lands in Missouri from Howard A. Wolf, together with processing and mining equipment.

By National Lead—L. A. Wood, Inc., Sweetwater, Tenn.; Barytes Mining Company, Potosi, Mo.; all mineral rights and property used by Finlen & Sheriden Min-

—Continued on page 29

Pfizer to Study 'Vicara'—That's All Firm Has to Say

Chas. Pfizer & Co. has an agreement with Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation to study a research project now being made on "Vicara," a man-made fiber produced by V-C's Vicara synthetic textile fiber division.

That much Pfizer would confirm last week, but it would comment no further as rumors were circulated in both textile and financial circles that the Brooklyn company had an option to buy the textile division of the Richmond, Va., firm. The research program is under way at the Textile Research Institute, Princeton, N. J.

Water Desalting Funds Asked

An additional $530,000 for the saline water program will be requested by Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton. If approved, the request will increase the saline water program appropriation from $825,000 to $1,355,000 for the 1959 fiscal year.

Methanol Installation On Stream in Fla.

Escambia Chemical Corporation, New York, has put its new methanol plant near Pensacola, Fla., on stream, making this the company's third production unit in the Pensacola area and another "first" for the company in the southeast.

The firm's nitrogen plant began production in 1955 as the first installation of its type in the area. Last year, a 30-million-pound polyvinyl chloride resins plant went on stream. The third plant is reported to be the first in the southeast to manufacture methanol.

Chemicals Play Key Role in Plans to Conquer Space

In the race to conquer outer space, military men are banking heavily on the chemical industry.

Confirmation of this long-suspected fact comes from Maj. Gen. M. C. Demler of the Air Research and Development Command. As he put it to Washington representatives of the industry last week:

"If we are to send our missiles for infinite distances, we must have an infinite fuel—and fuels are a chemical problem."

Gen. Demler warned that we can insure our survival against those who would seek to destroy us by making sure that space is not denied us. And to accomplish this, he added, there must be developed better metals, plastic propulsion systems and fuels.

"Let us consider the role fuels will play in this space age," he declared. "We must seek more powerful sources of energy, because we desire to make our payload into space larger.

"We will need storable propellants so that our trips into space can be extended, and so that thrust will be available when we desire to return to earth.

"The potency of propellants is, as most of you know, expressed in Isp., specific impulse. Specific impulse is the amount of thrust produced per pound of propellant per second. Several factors combine to provide high specific impulse. In other words, this is what we want in a propellant (fuel and oxidizer):

"a. Higher combustion temperature.

"b. Increased density (for minimizing weight and sizes of missiles and good heat transfer in the case of regenerative cooling with liquids).

"c. Lower molecular weight of combustion products.

"d. Combustion stability.

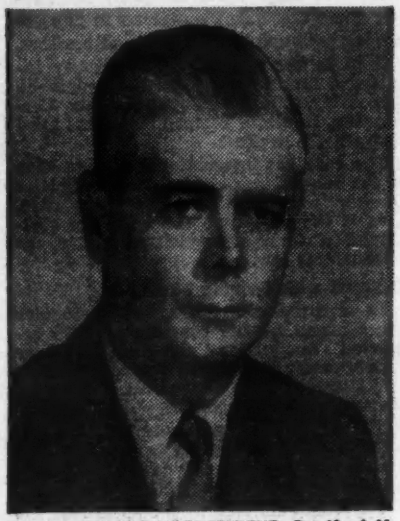
"e. Increased stability of fuel and oxidizer."

Gen. Demler stated that of the chemical

—Continued on page 51

Depletion Rate for Petroleum Called Good for Oil Shale, Coal

Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton says that a depletion tax allowance that is good for the petroleum and natural gas industries is good for the oil shale, coal and other "natural deposit" industries, too. His opinion regarding an equal 27½ percent allowance was made known last week in letters to congressional committees considering legislation along this line. The secretary said equity demands that equal treatment be accorded these industries and predicted that it would speed synthetic liquid fuels research and development work by private interests, especially in the field of oil shale.



AID TO PRUFCOAT PRESIDENT: Bradford H. Arthur, former manager of marketing and technical service at Metal Hydrides, Inc., who has been made assistant to the president of Prufcoat Laboratories, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.

The 27½ percent specific depletion rate for shale, coal, and other raw materials would apply to the value of the product of the retorting or other extraction processing instead of to the value of the crushed shale or coal ready for shipment.

Rates Now 15 and 10 Percent

Rates on unprocessed shale and raw coal are now 15 percent and 10 percent, respectively. In the case of shale, the retorting product would be kerogen, an unrefined liquid which can be treated to yield gasoline, diesel fuel, and other products.

In his report to the committees, the secretary said:

"It is entirely likely that in the not too distant future this nation will depend, in part, upon the production and use of synthetic liquid fuels, in view of the continuing trend to increased mechanization of our military establishment and of the expanding economy, with their growing dependency on liquid fuels."

He added that the Department of the Interior sponsored pioneering research in producing liquid fuels from oil shale and coal and that private industry now has one large pilot plant in Colorado for processing shale to make gasoline and other liquid fuels. The government's oil shale pilot plant, also in Colorado, no longer is operating, but the department's Bureau of Mines still is engaged in pilot research for making liquid fuels from coal.

"The United States is already a net importer of oil," he said, "and our dependence on foreign sources will continue to

—*Continued on page 63*

Antifreeze Was Down Somewhat During '57

America's automobiles, trucks and buses used a little less antifreeze to protect them last year, reports the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, in noting that the 1957 consumption was 106.8 million gallons, while the 1956 usage was 107.2 million.

Of the 1957 sales, 87.7 million gallons, or 82 percent, were of the higher-priced permanent, or primary ethylene glycol type products, while the remaining 19.1 million gallons were of the primary methanol type.

As in previous years, the survey again

—*Continued on page 59*

Radioisotopes Price Cut To Encourage Wider Use

The prices of radioisotopes are coming down. The Atomic Energy Commission has just made major price reductions for five long-lived isotopes to widen their distribution and use in industrial, medical and research applications. Generally, the new prices are less than 10 percent of those formerly in effect for cesium 137, prome-

—*Continued on page 49*

Pan American Sulphur Sets A Further Record in Mexico

Pan American Sulphur Company, Houston, Tex., has mined its two millionth ton of sulfur at Jaltipan, Veracruz, Mexico.

The firm, now reportedly the world's third largest producer of Frasch sulfur, mined its first million tons sixteen months ago. Since production started in the fall of 1954, Pan American has shipped approximately 1.5 million tons to markets in a dozen countries, including Mexico and the United States, and maintains a constant reserve inventory in excess of 500,000 tons.

The recent completion of a second ship loading facility and an increase in the plant's hot water output to 5.5 million gallons daily has given the company a sulfur producing capacity in excess of a million tons per year.

The Week's Price Changes

Cassia, Copra, Coconut Oil, Ginger, Pepper, Tin Advanced. Geraniol, Hexane, Sandalwood Oil, Shellac Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Cassia, Batavia "A," 2c. per lb. (p. 52).
"B," 1c. per lb.
"C," 1c. per lb.
Korintje "A," 2c. per lb.
"B," 1c. per lb.
"C," 1c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 1½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Coconut oil, crude, ⅝c. per lb. (p. 57).
Copra, $3.50 per ton (p. 57).
Corn oil, foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Ginger, Nigerian splits, 15c. per lb. (p. 52).
Lard, cash, 1/10c. per lb. (p. 57).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 57).
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Pepper, Malabar black, ¼c. per lb. (p. 52).
Sarawak black, ¼c. per lb.
Condars red, 1c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (p. 57).
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tin, ½c. per lb. (p. 32).

Prices Reduced

Citronellol, 20c. per lb. (p. 52).
Cloves, Madagascar, ½c. per lb. (p. 52).
Zanzibar, ½c. per lb.
Geraniol, extra, 20c. per lb. (p. 52).
Standard, 20c. per lb.
Geranyl acetate, 20c. per lb. (p. 52).
Hydroxycitronellal, 10c. per lb. (p. 52).
Ginger, Jamaican No. 3, 6c. per lb. (p. 52).
Ginger oleoresin, from Jamaican root, 25c. per lb. (p. 52).
Hexane, 1c. per gal. (p. 40).
Platinum, $1 per oz. (p. 32).
Sandalwood oil, 5c. per lb. (p 52).
Sesame seed, ½c. per lb. (p. 52).
Shellac, bleached, 2c. per lb. (p. 54).
Orange, lemon No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Orange, lemon, No 2, 1c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

April 18, 1958	April 11, 1958	April 19, 1957
110.09	110.01	110.97

Cutter Case Causing Worry

Drug industry leaders are worrying about the implications of the Cutter Laboratories case in which the Berkeley, Calif., firm was sued successfully for damages because live virus was included in a shipment of its polio shots. Unless the three-months-old verdict is overturned by a higher court, Cutter will have to pay out $147,300 in damages. The California jury made the large award to the plaintiff despite the fact that it found Cutter not guilty of any negligence and that it had complied to the fullest extent with the regulations and tests governing the production of Salk vaccine.

Voicing the industry's deep concern over the implied warranties of the Cutter case last week was Wallace E. Sedgwick, partner in a San Francisco law firm.

Special Rules for Drug Industry

Speaking before the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association in Boca Raton, Fla., Mr. Sedgwick cited the case as an example of a special and unique set of rules applicable only to the drug and food industries, but not to manufacturers of other products.

"It seems essentially unfair to single out your industry (and food processors) for special treatment," he told the drug makers.

Mr. Sedgwick quoted the Public Health Service itself as recognizing the risk in-

—*Continued on page 51*

USI Constructing Facility For 'Morea' Manufacturing

U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, a division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, New York, is constructing a plant at Anaheim, Calif., for the manufacture of new "Morea" liquid livestock feed premix.

The plant is expected to be operating by June, USI said. It is located on the property of the USI alcohol plant at Anaheim. Harry C. Barnes, manager of the alcohol plant, will also supervise the new facility.

PENOLA VICE-PRESIDENT: Aden P. Williams, Jr., named a vice-president and director of Penola Oil Company, New York, a marketing subsidiary of Esso Standard Oil Company.

Johnson Develops Polymer

S. C. Johnson & Son has developed a polymer for specific use in a self-polishing floor finish slated for heavy traffic floors. The polymer, called "Polymer M," is said by Johnson to be comprised of particles which are small and uniform in size, thereby forming a tight, durable coating.

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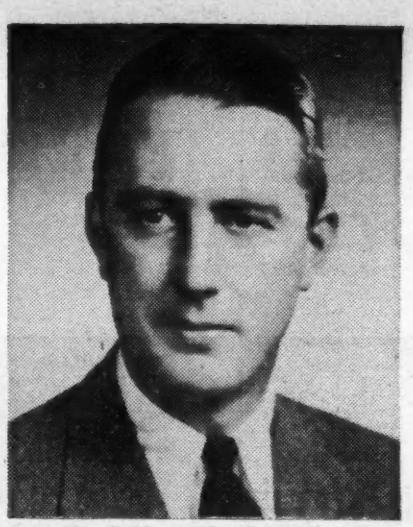

FMC'S NEW DEPARTMENT MANAGERS: Alfred T. Loeffler (left), appointed general manager of the new organic chemicals department of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, and Frederick A. Gilbert (right), appointed general manager of the inorganic chemicals department. The departments have been newly organized to streamline the organization of the company's chemical operations.

FMC Streamlines Chemical Setup With New Units, Bigger Committee

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, has streamlined the organization of its chemical operations by creating two new operating chemical departments and enlarging the executive committee of the chemical divisions. The new operating units are the FMC organic chemicals department and the FMC inorganic chemicals department. The first includes the Niagara Chemical Division and the chemicals and plastics division, formerly the organic chemicals division. The second comprises the Becco Chemical Division, the Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division, and the Westvaco Mineral Products Division.

RESEARCH - SALES COORDINATOR: Dr. Spencer R. Milliken, appointed research and development-sales staff coordinator by Foote Mineral Company, Philadephia.

Alfred T. Loeffler, FMC vice-president, is named general manager of the new organic chemicals department. He will be assisted by R. H. F. Dade, who has been named a vice-president of the chemical divisions.

Gilbert to Inorganics

General manager of the new inorganic chemicals department is Frederick A. Gilbert, who was previously manager of Becco Chemical Division and Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division.

Donald C. Oskin will be assistant general manager under Mr. Gilbert, and has been named a vice-president of the chemical divisions.

"These changes were made for the major objective of attaining maximum growth and profitability," Dr. Carl F. Prutton, executive vice-president, stated. "The new organization, it is felt, will contribute greatly to our growth as a chemical enterprise by providing increased opportunity for our people. All present products and trademarks will be retained while new product development efforts will be intensified."

The new division manager of the Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division is Robert J. DeLargey. He was formerly assistant division manager. Raymond F. Moran becomes manager of the Westvaco Mineral Products

—Continued on page 59

Leprosy Preparation Is Developed by Ciba

Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., has compounded a new weapon in the fight against leprosy. Called "Ciba 1906," it has proven valuable at the British Leprosy Research Unit Uzuakoli in East Nigeria, Africa, where experiments indicate that it has "considerable potential importance."

According to Dr. T. F. Davey, head of the British leprosy unit, the drug's clinical and bacteriological activity was satisfactory and it prevented residual skin scarring and disfigurement when used with other active medications.

Dr. Davey stated also that it was especially effective in treating children be-

—Continued on page 47

Ethylene Units in Japan Go On Stream Together

Japan has put two major ethylene plants on stream. One unit, a 20,000 metric ton per year facility, was put up by Mitsui Petrochemical Industries, Ltd., Iwakuni City; the other plant is a 12,000 metric ton per year unit built by Sumitomo Chemical Company, Ltd., Niihama.

The Mitsui ethylene plant obtains its feed stock from a nearby refinery. Both plants are used for the production of polyethylene. They were constructed by Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, Boston.

Soviet Chances of Producing Sputnik in Pharmaceutical Field Not Very Good, APMA Told

Soviet Russia is unlikely to produce any pharmaceutical sputniks to embarrass the west as it did with the first man-made satellite. So says Thomas P. Whitney, foreign news analyst for the Associated Press, who last week told the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association at its annual meeting in Boca Raton, Fla., that the probabilities of any Russian drug "miracles" are being balked by over-emphasis on rocketry and nuclear weapons research. As a result, he pointed out, pharmaceutical research has a low priority.

"Because of the de-emphasis," Mr. Whitney declared, "Soviet pharmaceutical research consists largely of selecting products already discovered and produced by the west which they can manufacture themselves."

The AP news analyst reported that the largest Soviet drug research institute is "comparable to what one might have found in any American pharmaceutical house twenty-five years ago."

Soviet Drug Research

While major American drug firms may each be running down one hundred different compounds at the same time, he indicated that the All-Union Institute in Moscow is perhaps checking on only five.

Another five, he went on, are being looked into by the research institute in Leningrad—and these two institutes make up the bulk of research now being carried on.

"It is true," he said, "they may run into something startling but statistically speaking their chances are small compared to those of US pharmaceutical manufacturers or those of western Europe.

"To the best of my knowledge, there is no major pharmaceutical which was developed in its initial or later stages in a Russian laboratory."

Mr. Whitney warned that America's obvious lead in the pharmaceutical field "is not necessarily eternal."

"We can expect the Russians to make major efforts to catch up with us and should they succeed it would be more disastrous than the early satellite success. Just imagine the political advantage and prestige that would accrue to Russia if it were the first to conquer cancer.

"Only the most intense and sustained effort will assure us continued leadership in the pharmaceutical field."

The stepped-up tempo of the war on disease has reached a point where new phar-

—Continued on page 62

Celanese Corporation Has New PVA Emulsions Plant

Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has completed construction of a new manufacturing unit at its Belvidere, N. J., plant to produce polyvinyl acetate emulsions. Annual capacity of the installation is in excess of 20 million pounds.

Polyvinyl acetate emulsions were formerly produced at the company's plant in Linden, N. J., the facilities of which will now be employed exclusively for the manufacture of polyester resins. The Belvidere plant also turns out cellulose acetate and cellulose propionate molding powders, cellulose acetate extruded and cast film, and tri-acetate photographic film base.

'HiCal' High-Energy Fuel Soon Coming From Callery

"HiCal," high energy fuel, will soon be produced at the Callery Chemical Company plant in Lawrence, Kan., with Callery officials expecting to make the first shipment to the navy in June.

Later this year, the Lawrence plant will go on stream for production of boron

—Continued on page 51

MARKET RESEARCH MANAGER: Frank T. Cunniff, who has joined Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., as market research manager.

Gov't, Industry Roles In Drugs Differ: Brown

The proper place for the government in the field of medicine is in support of research in basic sciences, both in government laboratories and in private institutions. The role of the pharmaceutical industry is to discover and produce products which have specific utility.

That is what Francis C. Brown, retiring president of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, told members of the organization at their annual meeting in Boca Raton, Fla., last week.

The session was the last one to be held by APMA prior to its merger with the American Drug Manufacturers Association to form a new organization, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association. It marked the election of William B. Graham, president of Baxter Laboratories, Inc., as president, who will serve until the merger has been completed.

Mr. Brown, who is president of Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., pointed out that the government spent

—Continued on page 63

NCG Completes Expansion For Commercial Hydrogen

The NCG Division of National Cylinder Gas Company, Chicago, has completed plant expansion doubling its Kansas City, Kan., production capacity for commercial hydrogen.

The electrolytic method used by NCG, according to the company, produces a grade of hydrogen required for the creation of particularly pure gaseous "atmospheres" used in many industrial processes.

Cyanamid in Britain Dedicates New Plant

Cyanamid Of Great Britain, Ltd., has dedicated a new, functionally-designed pharmaceutical plant at Gosport, England.

The multi-million dollar facility replaces the Hirwaun installation in South Wales, which had been manufacturing Cyanamid's Lederle pharmaceutical products since 1950. Cyanamid of Great Britain is a subsidiary of American Cyanamid Company, New York.

Pepper Looking for New Home in Puerto Rico

One of the oldest spices known to man is looking for a new home. Pepper, indigenous to the East Indies, and cultivated there as long as any one can remember, is now trying to settle its roots permanently in Puerto Rico.

So far, it has put them down successfully in Brazil and has established a tenuous grip in the soil of Puerto Rico. But, observe the experts, it is too early to say how the industry will flourish there in the long run.

The immediate outlook, however, is not considered good for production in the Western Hemisphere, says the Foreign Agricultural Service in Washington.

For one thing, there is too much competition—from the Far Eastern countries there is the competition from established pepper growers, who have plenty of material to sell and at low prices; in Latin America there is competition from other crops such as cacao and coffee, which return a better profit.

Then, says FAS, it takes time and money to establish a new crop successfully. Whether a pepper crop can be made to pay year after year in face of higher labor costs in the Americas is somewhat dubious.

Recently, the Department of Agriculture began to explore the possibilities of establishing the pepper vine in Puerto Rico. The introduction of Asian varieties was difficult since seed-grown stock did not produce true to type and cuttings failed to withstand the hazards of ocean shipping.

However, by applying newer methods than those used in the Far East, USDA

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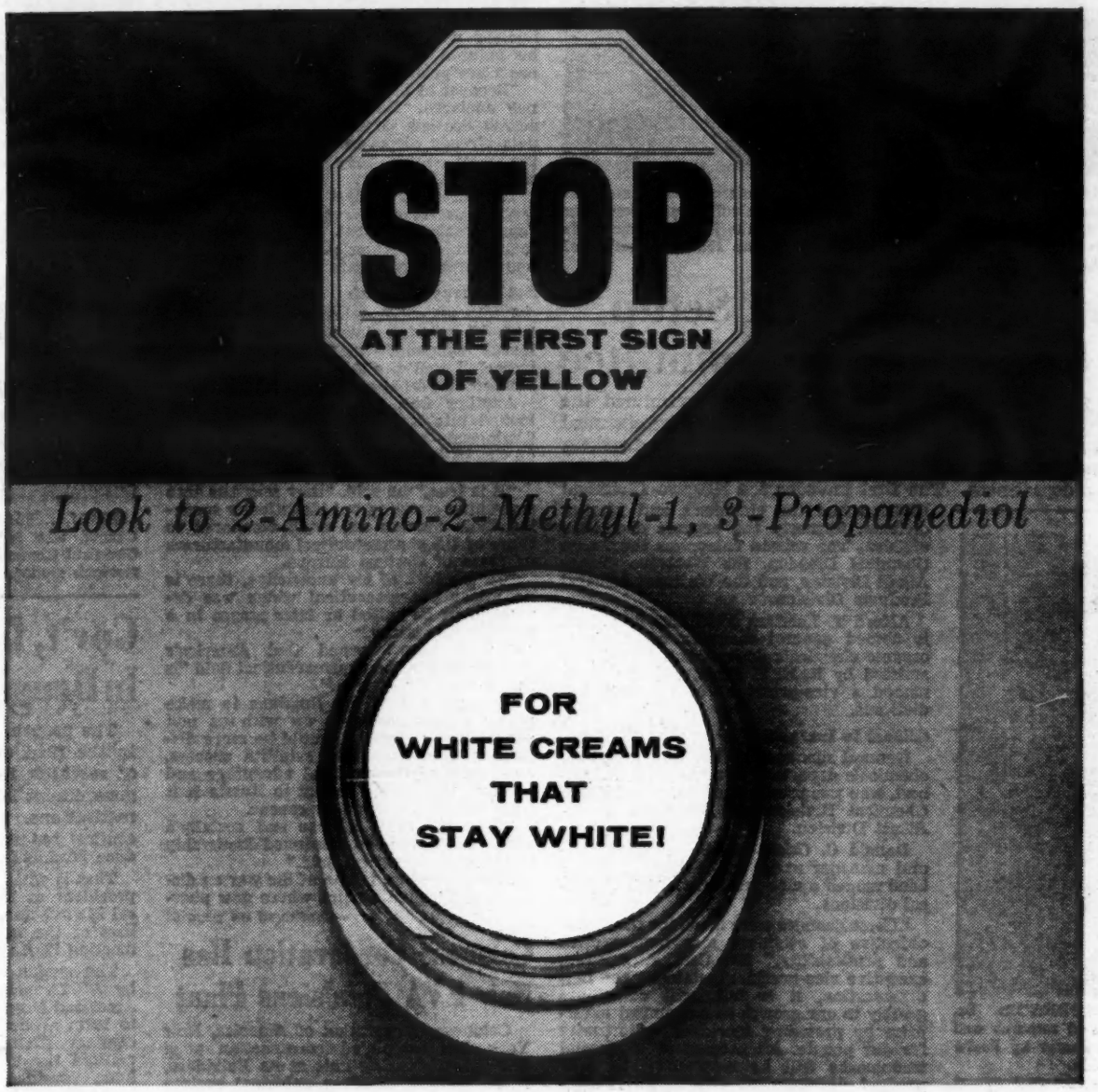

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Formula	$CH_2OHC(CH_3)NH_2CH_2OH$
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Melting Point, °C	109 to 111
Boiling Point, °C	151 to 152 at 10mm
pH of 0.1M Aqueous Solution at 20°C	10.8
Solubility in Water g/100 ml at 20°C	250

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ABBOTT REALIGNS ITS TOP MANAGEMENT: George R. Cain (right), former executive vice-president of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., who has been elected to succeed Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler (left) as president and general manager of the company. Dr. Volwiler is the firm's new chairman. Edward A. Ravenscroft (not shown here), formerly financial vice-president, has been elected executive vice-president.

West German Chemical Industry Seen Choice Raw Materials Market

The steadily growing West German chemical industry presents a choice market for raw material suppliers. That's the considered opinion of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce. Not only is its chemical production up (by 11 percent last year), but West Germany is in a very favorable foreign exchange position as well. Most chemicals may be brought into the country without restriction. A few—such as synthetic rubber, ethylene glycol, polyethylene and poliomyelitis vaccine—remain under import control, but licenses are not hard to get.

German import duties on most chemical products range from 3 to 16 percent, although some are duty-free. Then, too, there is an additional sales tax of 4 or 6 percent on the duty-paid value.

German Prices Relatively Stable

The Germans sold $4 billion worth of chemicals last year, an increase of 13 percent over 1956. They were able to make this gain, the Canadians think, because of their ability to maintain relatively stable prices compared with those of their competitors.

Despite higher raw material prices and wage increases, production costs of the West German chemical industry rose only 0.5 percent in 1957.

In terms of total sales, chemicals now rank as West Germany's third most important industry behind food and machinery.

German chemical exports last year are estimated at slightly more than $1 billion, a rise of 16 percent over 1956. They now

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MATTIELLO LECTURER FOR 1958: Dr. Eugene G. Rochow, professor of inorganic chemistry at Harvard University, who has been chosen to present the 1958 Joseph J. Mattiello memorial lecture at the annual meeting of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, in October.

Reichhold V. P. Returns

Herbert W. Mason, jr., has returned to Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., as administrative vice-president following a one-year's leave of absence.

I&EC to Be Feted April 29

The American section of the Societe de Chimie Industrielle, which this year is observing its fortieth anniversary, is planning to honor *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* next week on its fiftieth anniversary. The American Chemical Society publication will be feted at a dinner meeting to be held April 29th at the Chemists' Club in New York.

Zinc, Lead Men Start Program Which They Hope Will Uncover Ways to Increase Use of Metals

The zinc and lead men of the country have done something definite about increasing the consumption of their metals. Gathered at the joint meeting of the American Zinc Institute and the Lead Industries Association in St. Louis, Mo., last week, they announced the launching of a major research program for the benefit of both industries. Goal of the program is to create "appropriate new knowledge and potential new products and uses aimed at increasing world wide consumption of zinc and lead."

The meeting also featured the election of officers of both associations for the coming year. The Zinc Institute returned its entire slate, headed by S. D. Strauss as president. The Lead Industries Association chose John D. Bradley as head.

Both Top Executives

Mr. Strauss is vice-president and manager of sales for American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, and Mr. Bradley is president of Bunker Hill Company, San Francisco.

The new research program will be under the direction of a research director who will be responsible for developing long and short range plans governing particular research projects in cooperation with the technical steering committees of the two associations.

It has been agreed by the sponsoring companies that funds will be provided for any project that secures the approval of the respective lead and zinc industry development committees.

As the speakers' program got underway, Jean Vuillequez, vice-president of American Metal Climax, Inc., presented a review of world lead and zinc production and consumption for 1957.

He called for "discipline by governments and large corporations to prevent a recurrence of over-production of lead and zinc." He urged both industries to develop accurate and far-reaching statistical tools to keep them informed about the use of zinc and lead in end-use products as well as accurate knowledge of scrap generation and stocks.

Mr. Strauss, in discussing "How Should We Promote and Sell Lead and Zinc," out-

—Continued on page 35

STAUFFER TREASURER: James W. Kettle, controller of Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, who has been appointed to the additional post of treasurer, succeeding Christian de Dampierre who will continue as a director of the firm.

MCA Slates Merck Head, Others, to Speak at Meeting

Defense Mobilization Director Gordon Gray and John T. Connor, president of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., will be principal speakers at the eighty-sixth annual meeting of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, scheduled for June 12 through 14 at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Mr. Gray will speak at the banquet meeting June 13; Mr. Connor and John E. Hull, MCA president, will speak at the annual business meeting June 12.

The program will include presentation of the Lammont duPont safety awards and the MCA 1958 college chemistry teacher awards.

The safety plaques will go to three chemical companies that have shown the most improvements in plant safety over a five-year period. The six teacher awards of $1,000 each are given to nominated chemistry teachers.

Labeling Conference To Review Past Year

A review of the labeling picture as it developed during the past year will be the topic for the annual Precautionary Labeling Conference, to be sponsored by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association and the Texas Chemical Council at the Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., on April 30.

The meeting will be conducted by the MCA labels and precautionary information committee, which has been working in the field of precautionary labeling for fifteen years.

The following papers will be presented at the morning panel:

"The Manufacturer's Legal Responsi-

—Continued on page 59

Velsicol Elects Chairman

Velsicol Chemical Corporation, Chicago, has elected Joseph Regenstein, jr., previously president, to the post of chairman of the board, and named John F. Kirk, vice-president and director of sales, as a board member. E. T. Collinsworth, jr., previously executive vice-president of Velsical, has been named president to succeed Mr. Regenstein.

Association Meetings

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, May 25-29.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Chicago, September 7-12.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 26-28.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Sheraton-Mt. Royal hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 20-23.

American Oil Chemists Society, spring meeting, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., April 21-23.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual convention, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, April 20-26.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting with exhibit, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., June 22-27.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., April 28-30.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, October 28.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., May 26-28.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 19-21.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, spring resort meeting, Niagara hotel, Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 4-6.

Council for Agricultural & Chemurgic Research, annual chemurgic conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, April 22-24.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 11-14.

Electrochemical Society, Statler hotel, New York, April 27-May 1.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention and show, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, October 5-8.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual precautionary labeling conference, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 30; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-14.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual convention, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, May 11-14.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 27-29.

National Plant Food Institute, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-18.

Parenteral Drug Association, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, June 6.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 11-14.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 20.

Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, annual meeting, El Mirador hotel, Palm Springs, Calif., April 20-24.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., September 18.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual outing, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., May 26-28.

Toilet Goods Association, Charles S. Welch awards luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 22; scientific section, Waldorf - Astoria hotel, New York, June 5; annual convention, Poland Spring hotel, Poland, Me., June 25-29.

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, April 18 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.00

Acacia (see Arabic gum).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —

Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —

tanks, works lb. .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32½- —

bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —

bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .36½- —

USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots lb. .79 - —

100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —

Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —

56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —

70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —

80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —

Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00

tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 13.75 - —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 14.25 - —

tanks, dlvd. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —

USP, cbys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00

Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —

aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —

tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —

fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .81 - —

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —

fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —

Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —

fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —

tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- —

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45½- —

Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24

Acetophenone, cns., dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.60

Tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —

cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .24½- .30

Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —

USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —

Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —

non-ret dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —

tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —

non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —

tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55

Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —

tanks, works lb. .46 - —

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —

dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —

tanks, frt. equald lb. .27 - —

Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Acetate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32¼- —

bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —

Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00

powd., 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —

dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00

Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).

light, dms. lb. .65 - .85

Albumin, egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls lb. 1.23 - 1.25

flake lb. 1.19 - 1.21

tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —

Denaturing grade, dms. gal 2.15 - —

Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —

fib. dms. l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .95 - 1.05

Aletris root, bgs. lb 1.75 - 1.85

Algin (see Sodium alginate).

Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).

Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.38 - —

Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb bbls., same basis. lb. 1.35 - —

Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago.

Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90

Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 6.55

2½% dms. frt alld. lb 95 1.10

Allspice oil (see Pimenta oil).

Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —

tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —

Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys., 5,003 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —

55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —

55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works. lb. 1.57 - —

Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —

tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —

Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).

Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).

Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots lb. 2.75 - 3.45

NF, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.30

USP, sweet, cns., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.40

Aloe, Cape cs lb 50 —

powd., cs lb. 75 - —

Curacao, kgs. lb 60 - —

powd., kgs lb. .80 - —

Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb 3.50 3.75

Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).

Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).

Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).

Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).

Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).

Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).

Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —

lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —

powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —

USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21

hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08

Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —

lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —

powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —

USP, burnt., dms lb. .20 - .21

hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08

Alum, potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —

Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0475- —

bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05 - .0775

Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —

Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —

cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —

dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.50 - —

soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —

cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1390

tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —

NF, gran., dms., works lb. .31 - .32

Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —

bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼- .20¼

Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher

Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —

Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0335- —

bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0365- —

bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0460- —

bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .0310- —

Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms. works lb. .82½- —

fib dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —

Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —

fib. dms., contract works lb. .21 - —

9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb .19 - —

fib dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —

Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).

Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2610- —

pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .24 - —

Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).

Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .68½- —

Standard grade, dms. lb. .46 - —

Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.09½- —

Standard grade, dms. lb. .79½- —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U.S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —

Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —

ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44

Monobasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —

ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44

Tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —

ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44

Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 - —

grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —

lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —

coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —

bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 3.95 4.55

USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30

powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37

Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.

Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).

Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 6.50 - 7.50

p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. lb. 1.57 - —

Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18

p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —

Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .485 - —

tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —

2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —

dms., l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .45 - —

tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —

m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —

dms., smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —

p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —

Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 3.55 - —

p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —

Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 88.00 - —

refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton. 90.50 - —

Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 91.00 - —

Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).

Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —

bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —

Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).

Ammonium acetate, purif., dms. lb. .40 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
approx.	approximately	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
		i&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range			ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
cbys.	carboys	incl.	included	S E.	southeast
CD	completely denatured	indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
		kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
		lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	lb.	pound	soln.	solution
c.l.	carlots	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
coml.	commercial	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
conc.	concentrated	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truck loads
cryst.	crystalline	min.	minimum	t.w.	tank wagons
cs.	cases	m.p.	melting point	USP	U.S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	N-	nitrogen		
cyls.	cylinders	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
d-	dextro	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	neut.	neutral		
denat.	denatured	NF	National Formulary	W.	west
dest-dist	destructively—distilled			whse.	warehouse
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	w w.	water-white
dl-	dextrolaevo				
dist.	distilled				

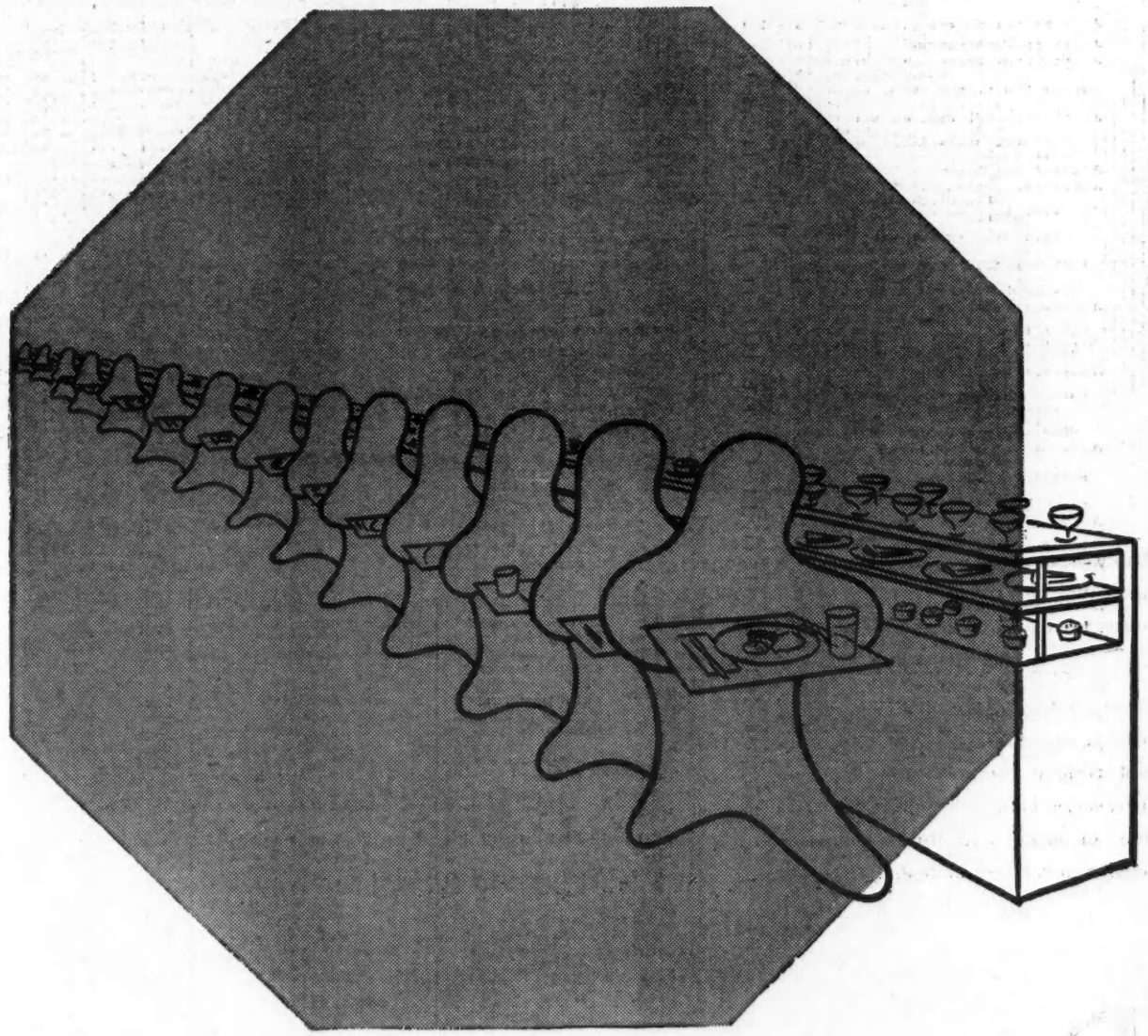
A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.324.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.407.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex wnse ton.412.50 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Ammonium carbonate USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms lb. .17¼ - —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms. lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium iodide, NF dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., 6b. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.23 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.72.00 - —
Ammonium nitrate, imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton.72.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton.49.75 - —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms., lb. .28½- .30½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.284.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.289.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls, dms lb. .48 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¼- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .28
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., chys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., chys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, bots lb.18.00 -28.00
d Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.50 - —
dl Amphetamine pnosphate bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lbs. lots lb.16.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —
Amyl acetate syn. oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19¼- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 70 - —
tanks, works lb .60 - —

Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Anethole, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Tech., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
Angelica root oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb 120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 2.25 - 3.80
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .16 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt, alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —

Anthracene, 90-95%, c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.18 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
cs. c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots., dlvd lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .85 - 1.10
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .26 - .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —

Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .43 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J. ton.83.56 -86.50
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.33.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-298° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —



S. B. PENICK & COMPANY 50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK 8 735 W. DIVISION ST., CHICAGO 10

Asphalt, manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works	lb.	.06¼	—
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy	gal.	.09	—
emulsion tanks tankwagon refy	gal.	09½	—
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy	ton.	21 00	—
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon refy	ton.	20 00	—
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)			
Atropine, NF, tins	oz.	6.00	7.00
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots.	oz.	4.50	5.00
Avocado oil, cns.	lb.	3.00	Nom.

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units		.65	—
less than 1,000,000,000 units.		.70	—
Balm of Gilead buds dried, bgs	lb.	1.25	1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs	lb.	.28	.30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms	lb.	4.50	—
Barbital sodium, NF dms	lb.	4.75	—
Barium carbonate precip, bgs. c.l. works	ton.	111.50	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	ton.	126.50	—
Barium chlorate, dms. works	lb	32	41
Barium chloride anhyd. bgs. c.l. works	ton	176 00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	186 00	—
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dms	lb.	.22	—
Tech., cryst., bgs. c.l. works, 100 lbs		7.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.00	—
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald.	lb.	.38	—
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).			
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	208.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald	ton.	218.00	—
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)			
Barium nitrate bbls. c.l. t.l. dlvd.	lb	16	—
bbls. l.c.l. l.t.l. dlvd	lb	17	—
Barium oxide grd dms., c.l. t.l. frt equald	ton	275 00	—
dms. l.c.l. l.t.l. frt equald	ton	285 00	—
Barium peroxide dms. frt equald	lb	20	—
Barium stearate, cns. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	.46
Barium sulfate, tech (see Barytes and blanc fixe)			
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms.	lb.	.15	.15½
Barium sulfide, dms. c.l., works.	ton.	100.00	—
dms., l.c.l. works	ton.	110 00	—
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs. mines	ton	25 00	—
95-75% bgs. mines	ton	25 00	—
white, water-grd. paper bgs. c.l., St. Louis	ton.	55.00	55.25
paper bgs. ex whse, New York	ton.	79 85	—
Battery acid cbys. c.l. works, E	100 lbs	2.35	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E	100 lbs.	2.65	3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton	7.00	10 00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns.	lb.	2.10	3.05
55-60%, cns.	lb.	2.50	3.05
West Indian 50-55% cns. dms.	lb.	1.95	2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs.	lb.	.45	.47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs.	lb.	.58	.59
Brazilian, bgs.	lb.	.67	Nom.
Central American, bgs.	lb.	.60	Nom.
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.67	Nom.
Beeswax, refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.73	.75
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.72	.74
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.67	.69
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.66	.68
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	.30	—
Belladonna root bls	lb.	.30	—
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	14.00	—
imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	91.00	—
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse	ton.	94.00	—
low gel. bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse	ton.	89.35	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	92.35	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.44	—
Benzaldehyde NF dms.	lb.	.80	.86
Tech., cbys. dms., t.l.	lb.	.43	—
cbys., smaller lots	lb.	.44	—
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:			
Bethlehem Pa	gal.	.36	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.36	—
Chicago district	gal.	.36	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.36	—
Geneva Utah	gal.	.36	—
Johnstown Pa	gal.	.36	—
Lackawanna N Y	gal.	.36	—
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.36	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Middletown Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:			
Minnequa Colo	gal.	.36	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.36	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.36	—
Sparrows Point, Md	gal.	.36	—
Syracuse N Y	gal.	.36	—
Terre Haute Ind	gal.	.36	—
Youngstown Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks	gal.	.36	.38
Benzene hexachloride 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
Benzene hexachloride tech. high gamma dms. c.l. dlvd.	gamma unit-lb.	.00825-	—
dms. t.c.l. works gamma	unit-lb.	.009	.0095
low gamma dms. c.l. dlvd.	gamma unit-lb.	.00825-	—
dms. t.c.l. works gamma	unit-lb.	.009	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt alld., 100% basis	lb	1.19	—
bbls. t.c.l. same basis	lb	1.21	—
Benzidine sulfate tech., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb	1.21	—
Benzidine yellow AAA bbls. dlvd.	lb.	2.30	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.55	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	3.40	—
Benzocaine dms	lb	3.48	3.50
Benzoic acid tech. c.l. t.l., frt. alld.	lb	.37	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.41	—
1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.43	—
USP, ton lots	lb.	.48	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.50	—
Benzoin gum Sumatra cs	lb	.33	—

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone dms	lb.	1.40	1.70
Benzotriazole tech. dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.25	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys. 1,000-lb. lots or more frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
cbys. smaller lots frt equald	lb.	.23	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works frt equald	lb.	.22	—
cbys. t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.23	—
tank trucks dlvd Metropolitan area	lb	.21	—
Benzoyl peroxide purit. fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots works	lb.	.98	1.08
Benzyl acetate f.f.c. cns. dms	lb.	.65	.79
Benzyl alcohol NF, dms	lb.	.65	.80
Tech., dms., dlvd	lb.	.47½	.65
Benzyl benzoate, NF, 40-lb. dms.,	lb.	.68	—
Benzyl chloride tech. cbys. dms., c.l works frt equald	lb.	.22½	.25¼
cbys. dms. t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.23½	.25½
tank trucks dlvd Metropolitan area	lb	.21	—

A 2½c differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys in steel dms prices are ½c lower

Benzyl cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.30	3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine dms., works.	lb	2.25	—
Benzyl formate, cns	lb.	1.85	2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns.	lb	9.85	—
Benzyl propionate bots.	lb	1.35	1.65
Benzyl salicylate bots	lb	1.60	1.85
Benzylidine acetone bots	lb	1.75	1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride)			
Berberine bisulfate cns	lb.	35 00	36 25
Berberine hydrochloride bots.	lb.	35 00	36 25
Bergamot oil nat. NF Italian cns	lb.	12.75	13.75
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride tech.).			
Biotin, cryst. bots	gram	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Birchtar oil crude cns.	lb	1.50	1.90
Rectified, cns	lb.	1.75	1.85
Bismuth chloride, lars	lb	5 11	—
Bismuth hydroxide, dms.	lb.	4.60	4.65
Bismuth metal, oxs, ton lots	lb	2.25	—
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms.	lb.	2.08	2.17
Bismuth oxide anhyd dms	lb	4.47	5.05
Bismuth oxychloride dms	lb	4.37	4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate USP dms	lb	3.20	—
Bismuth subgallate NF fib dms	lb	3.15	—
Bismuth subiodide fib dms	lb	3.37	—
Bismuth subnitrate NF dms	lb	2.65	—
Bismuth subsalicylate USP dms	lb.	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., lars	lb	4.22	—
Bisphenol-A bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
bgs. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.31	—
Blackberry root bark bls.	lb.	.50	.55
Black haw root bark, bls	lb	.63	.65
Black haw tree bark, bls.	lb.	.45	.50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	115 00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	125.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse.	ton.	169.00	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia New York	unit-ton.	6.00	—
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia bgs., Chicago	unit-ton.	8.00	—
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l	lb.	.13	.14
bgs., t.l.	lb.	.15	.17
bgs., l.t.l.	lb.	.15¼	.35¼
Bloodroot, bls	lb.	.48	.50

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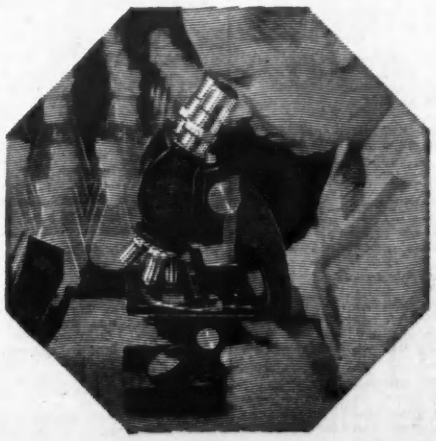


Blue Dyes—Cellulose Acetate-Butyrate

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.75
Peruvian, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.40
BON acid maroons pure bbls lb 1.75 —
Resinated bbls lb 1.50 —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c per lb higher
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.65.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate precip (see Calcium phosphate tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.87.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.143.75 - —
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.148.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.103.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.108.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse New York or Chicago ton.119.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.108.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.1?3.75 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .28
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.390.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.415.00 - —
Boric acid, tech., cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.133.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.158.00 -178.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.215.25 -235.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.220.25 -240.25
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.166.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.165.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.170.75 - —
dms. c.l., works ton.133.00 -153.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.25 -210.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.25 -215.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.102.50 - —
powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.113.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.170.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.175.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.138.00 -158.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.195.25 -215.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.200.25 -220.25
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, ens. lb 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride CP 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truck-load works lb 62 - —
cyls. l.t.l. works lb 70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.70 - —
Bromine purif. cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
frt dms. c.l. t.l. dlvd. E of Rockies lb .31 - —
frt. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb 22½ - —
Bromochloromethane dms., c.l., frt. equald lb 48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 50 - —
tanks, same basis lb 47 - —
Bromoform pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb chys lb 1.80 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots lb 5.45 5.70
Brucine, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 Nom.
Brucine sulfate NF, ens. 100-oz lots oz. .33 Nom.
Buchu leaves bls lb. 1.20 —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene retd cyls. c.l. refy lb 21 —
cyls l.c.l. refy lb 22 —
tanks, contract, refy. lb. .14½ - .15
Butane indust., tanks, group 3 gal .04 —

n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn. dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms. c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .57½ - —
dms., l.t.l. same basis lb. .58½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt alld lb .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .14½ - —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
tert-Synthetic, dms. c.l. frt alld, dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms. c.l., works lb .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .38½ - —
n-Butyl ether dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms. works lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms c.l., t.l., works lb .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate)
Butyl stearate, dms. c.l. frt alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼ - .27½
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .56 - —
tanks, works lb .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l. works. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19¼ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb 6.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb 5.90 - —
Medium shade, bbls. same basis. lb 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E of Rockies. lb 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib dms lb 6.75 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks. cs., dlvd lb. 1.55 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.61 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.91 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.68 - —
Medium shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
Maroon shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 1.99 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.72 - —
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.77 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.68 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.84 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.52 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 2.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms 100-lb lots or more lb 2.33 - —
Caffeine, USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more. lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms. 100-lb lots or more lb 2.33 —
Cajuput oil, native, ens. lb. 1.75 - 3.30
Redist., USP, ens lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 - —
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol)
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib dms. 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted lb 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate dealers, bgs. c.l., frt alld lb .09 - .09⅛
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - .10⅛
Calcium bromide NF, 100 lbs or more lb 97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms c.l. dlvd ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l. works ton.32.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs. c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton.48.00 - —
surface treated bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 160.00
bgs. l.c.l. works ton.120.00 175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80% paper bgs. c.l. works frt equald ton.31.00 - —
Flake, conc., 94-97% paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 - —
Gran. purif. dms lb 27 - —
Liquor, 40% tanks, frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Pellets bgs. c.l. works ton.37.80 - —
Powd., bgs. c.l. works ton.37.00 - —
Solid 73-75% dms c.s., frt equald ton.29.50 - —
dms. l.c.l. works frt equald ton.36.00 -73.00
USP, gran. dms lb .32 - —
Calcium chromate bgs. frt equald lb 29½ .30
Calcium cyanide dms. c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb .20 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .24 .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb dms lb 2.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, dms lb. 76 - —
USP, dms lb. 67 - .69
Calcium hydride, lump dms. works. lb 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs. dlvd E of Rockies cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb dms. same basis dm 30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000 lb lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate NF, dms., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb .38 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb 2.10 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq. 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate)
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms. lb. .99 - 1.00
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs. c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.83.25 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works ton.77.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.93.25 - —
21% P, bgs. c.l. t.l., frt equald ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate, bgs works lb .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip. dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼ - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs c.l., works lb. 06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb 40 - 44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms.lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works lb .15 —
dms incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-68% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.68 3.70
Nat., USP, powd. cs., 100-lb lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz cs lb. .85 - .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl or more lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .26 - .50
White, dms. lb. .29 - .50
Cananga oil, native, ens lb. 7.60 - 7.85
Rectified ens lb. 9.55 -12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .60 - .62
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 5c. higher
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 2.05
powd., bxs lb 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.75 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Capric acid, CP, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capryl alcohol 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms. l.t.l. same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec., 92-99% dms. c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms. l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb .19½ - —
Caprylic acid dms. lb .27 .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .09½ - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .08½ - —
Caraway oil, NF, ens. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Carbazole, 97% bbls. ton lots, works lb 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½ - —
high abrasion, bulk c.l., works. lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13½ - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber, beads, high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¾ - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .11½ - —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .21 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk dlvd Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., works lb .06 .09
Solid, wholesale works lb .035 .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal dms. c.l., works frt equald to competitive points lb. .07 —
55-gal dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .08½ .09
5-gal dms. 30 dms to c.l. same basis lb. .13 —
5-gal dms. less than 30 dms., same basis lb .16 —
tanks dlvd lb .0545 —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers dms. c.l. frt alld lb 12¾ —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb 15¼ —
Tech. consumers dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb 11¾ —
dms. l.c.l., t.l.t., frt alld lb 14¼ —
tanks frt alld lb 10¾ 11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms, smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb.45.00 -48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A." lb. 2.95 - —
Bleached, "B" lb. 2.80 - —
Guatemala decorticated, cs. lb. 2.75 - —
Alleppey decorticated, cs lb. 2.80 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more dlvd lb.16.80 —
bulk, smaller lots dlvd lb 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 .69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .78
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .72
Ceara refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .76
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.19 - 1.21
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 5c higher
Carotene, tech, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½ - —
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb. dms. works million units. .13 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .174 —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, ens kilo.69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, ens kilo.87.00 - —
Pure cryst. 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram cns, gram. .29 —
Carvol, bots. oz. 5.00 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .35 - .38
Casein, dom. edible acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs. 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .36 —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp. acid-precip., grd Argentine bgs., c.l lb. .19 - .19¼
New Zealand lb. .25 - —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 —
dms. ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms. frt allds., 100% basis lb 1.44 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. lb. .55 Nom.
"B" lb. .53 Nom.
"C" lb. .52 Nom.
Korintje "A" lb. .55 Nom.
"B" lb. .53 Nom.
"C" lb. .52 Nom.
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil. ton.95.00 -105.00
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2750 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2910 - —
tanks lb. .2600 - —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2660 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2760 - —
tanks lb. .2460 - —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3125 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33.50 - —
No. 1, dom., dms., c.l. lb. .2300 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2400 - —
tanks lb. .20½ - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .22¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23¼ - —
tanks lb. .20¼ - —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2750 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850 - —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2450 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2550 - —
tanks lb. .2250 - —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .1575 - —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50% dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19½ - .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼ - .46¼
split, dms lb 37¼ - 38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works.ton.40.00 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., ens. lb 5.25 -30.00
Syn., ens lb 2.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½ - —
Resub., dms., works lb 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda caustic)
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII, ens., dms. lb. 3.45 - 4.50
Cedarwood oil, ens., dms. lb. .51 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Celery seed oil, bots. lb.13.50 -16.00
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd. bgs., ctns. 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs. dlvd E lb. .545 .555
50% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .585 .595

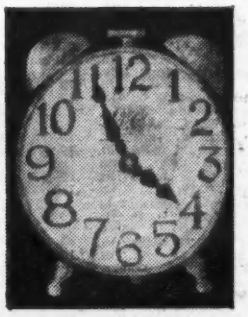
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., divd. lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2 fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, divd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, divd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more. lb. .68 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls. lb. 1.50 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 3.00 - —
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .28½ - .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal hardwood, bulk, lump c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton. 78.00 - 80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 106.00 - —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 96.00 - —
bulk, lump, 25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 87.00 - —
plant ton. 87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 84.00 - —
Charcoal, pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 69.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton. 74.00 - 79.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South, ton. 66.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works South ton. 70.00 - 84.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 50.00 - —
bulk, l.l., works South ton. 55.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.20
Chestnut extract, imp. solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08727- —
powd., 68% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .09617- —
Chicago acid paste bbls. frt alld lb 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil)
Chloral tech. 94% min dms., c.l., works lb 23 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb 24 - —
tanks multiple units 5 cars, works lb 21 - —
Chloral hydrate USP, tars 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb lots lb 1.03 - —
jars, 100 lb lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chlordan agricultural dms., c.l., frt alld lb. 63 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb 66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
lots, frt alld lb 70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40% dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. 16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70% dms., c.l., same basis lb. 18½- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb 19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. 60 - —
ctns. l.c.l., works lb. 61 - —
125, 1,000 cps. ctns., c.l., works. lb. 70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. 71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¼
tanks single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Chlorine, liq., tanks multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid mono, flake, 99%, dms. c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .89 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 - —
o-Chloroaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, divd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb 1.05 - —
dms. l.l.l. same basis lb 1.20 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 500 to 1,500 lbs., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs or more, works, divd to N Y Metropolitan area lb 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb 1.10 - —
fib. dms. smaller lots works lb 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more works. lb 2.25 - —
fib. dms. less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, divd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., divd. E., 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., divd. E lb. .80½- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comi., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
Comi., cyls. 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
cyls. 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.23 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, divd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Jospeh; 1c. higher divd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., divd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R. include Davenport, Tenn. and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher divd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome yellow, CP bbls., divd, N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss. including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 —
Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher divd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c higher); Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas Tex. 1¼c higher Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c higher; El Paso Tex. 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Divd Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms. c.l., works frt equald lb. .29½ —
dms. l.c.l., divd New York Metropolitan area lb .30 .31
Chromic acid NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln. 7½%, bbls. works lb. .09½ —
cbys., works lb. 11¼ —
Chromium fluoride bbls. works lb 51 52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide NF bots lb. 1.15 —
Cinchona bark NF red broken, bgs. lb .35 .40
NF yellow broken bgs lb .35 .40
Cinnamic acid refd. bots lb 2.50 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots. lb. 1.90 - 2.20

Cinnamic aldehyde dms lb .95 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .90 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs. lb. 1.06 - —
Cinnamon bud oil, bots. lb. 36.00 - 70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil crude dms lb 1.60 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms. lb. 8.50 - 13.50
Citral, CP, bots., cns. lb. 4.25 —
Extra, bots., cns. lb. 5.60 —
Citric acid USP anhyd. fine gran., bgs. dms. c.l lb. 29½ .30
bgs. dms. 10,000 lb. lots 1 shipt lb. .30 .30½
bgs. dms. smaller lots lb .30½ .31
hydrous, fine gran., bgs. dms., c.l lb. .27½ .28
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb lots 1 shipt lb. .28 .28½
bgs. dms. smaller lots lb .29 .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. .68 - 1.18
Java, cns lb 1.10 1.15
Java-type, cns. lb. .75 - .95
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.40
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 15.00
Nat. bots oz 8.50 15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 - 21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 - 11.00
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton. 42.00 - 45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton. 29.50 - 35.75

WHEN THE TIME COMES TO ORDER ORGANIC ACIDS...



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Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., air-floated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works.ton.10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works. ton.13.50 • —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works. ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. ton.35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me. long-ton.20.00 • 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. net-ton.50.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. net-ton.60.00 -70.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls. lb. 1.05 • —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .39 • —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .48 • —
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms. lb. 2.40 • 3.25
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. .85 • .90
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis., bgs or fib dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib dms., less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif., high vis (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. works, frt. alld lb. .57 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 • —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- —
tanks, works gal. .17 —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- .35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works gal. .16½ 20½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton.40.00 42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works ton.40.00 • —
Core, bulk, works ton.36.50 • —
Fiber, bulk, works ton.44.00 • —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-361, Type I, tanks, works ton.41.00 • —
Cobalt acetate 23.7% Co dms. dlvd. lb. 1.10 • —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 4.90 • —
Cobalt blue dlvd prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha; St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equald. with Chicago.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 • —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 • —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 • —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms. lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co, dms. lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 • —
Cobalt naphthenate liq. 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate 20.1% Co bbls. dlvd. lb. .25 • —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb. 1.52 • —
70-71% Co, kgs lb. 1.48 • —
Cobalt phosphate powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 • —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co. dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst. 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 • —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 • —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. .44 • —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz lots oz.17.80 • —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 • —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .22 • —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .91 • .96
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .15¼- —
tanks, Pac. coast .14⅜- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .2010- .2035
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .22½- .25
tanks lb. .20 —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .23½- .26
tanks lb. .21 —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .10¼- .10½
Codeine, NF cns., 100-oz lots oz.13.25 —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 • —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 • —
Codeine sulfate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 • —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.45 • 1.50
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 • —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .55 • —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible dms. lb. .34 • —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .72 • —
Colombo root bls. lb. .15 • .16
Condurango bark, bls. lb. .26 • —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 • .26
No. 2, bgs. lb. .22 • .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. 15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .60 • .65
Copaiba oil cns. lb 1.75 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb .54 • —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3100- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3250- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .41 • .41½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .27½- .28
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .35¾- .36¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .3575- .3875
Copper cyanide, tech. dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .634 • —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .644 • —
dms., smaller lots lb. .664 • .684
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 • —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .47¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd. Valley basis lb. .25 • —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .28½- .30½
Copper oleate, solid 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 —
Copper oxide, black, bbls. 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .41¼- —
Copper oxide, red 97% USN Type I, bbls. 100-5,000-lb lots. lb. .41¼- —
90% USN Type II bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .39¼- —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 • —
10% active quinolinolate, dms. lb. 1.14 • 1.15
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1770- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.10.70 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.20 -13.70
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.20.65 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.21.40 • —
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.24.40 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.25.40 -26.40
Copper, undecylenate dms. lb. 2.75 • —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.192.50 • —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton.187.50 • —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 9.25 -12.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .09 • —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07 • —
Yugoslavian bgs lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .14¾- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05½- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .2010- —
tanks lb. .1810- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .17¼- .20
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.33 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.58 • —
Corn syrup 42° Be non-ret. dms., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.31 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 • —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate USP bulk gram 3.50 3.55
Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.64.00 Nom.
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .14 • —
tanks, Valley lb. .13¾- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .13¾- —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .13½- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04¼- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .19¾- .19¾
tanks lb. .17⅞- .17½
Cottonseed oil acids dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 • .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.60 • 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 • .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 • 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 • —
crude, soln. 50% tanks, works, gal. .226 • —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 • .44
dms, l.c.l. same basis gal. .53 • .55
tanks same basis gal. .33 • .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 • 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots. cbys lb. 1.30 • —
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works, lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 • —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 • —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
non-ret dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 • —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97% 2°C. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .23 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 • —
o-Cresol 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 • —
30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¼- —
29°-29.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 • —
25-28.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 • —
p-Cresol, 98% dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 • —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 • 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.15 • —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 • —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 • —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 • —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey area, frt. equald to competitive points gal. 1.00 • —
50 dms. or more, same basis. gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms. gal. 1.05 • 1.15
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Crotonic acid, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .51 • —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 • —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 • —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .90 • —
Powd., cs lb. .95 • —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb.12.00 -15.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 • —
tanks, works lb. .11 • —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .24 • —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs lb. No prices.
Cumin oil, bots., cns. lb. 4.75 • 7.55
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.57.00 • —
pulv., 21% N, bgs. works, unit-ton. 2.85 • —
indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works.ton.75.00 • —
ogs., l.c.l. works ton.96.00 • —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works. ton.120.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 • —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls lb. .90 • 1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech. dms., c.l., works gal. .70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .72 • —
tanks, works gal. .55 • —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., works same basis.lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 • —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
tanks, works lb. .29 • —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 • —
tanks, works lb. .47 • —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 • —
6-oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 • —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 • —
cyls., 100-gal. lots gal. .41 • —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 • —
Cypress oil, bots lb. 5.30 • —

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2,4-D tech., bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 • —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 • .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms. c.l., works lb. .43 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 • .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 • —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 • .52
tanks, works lb. .43 • —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. No stocks.
E, bgs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08¼- .09½
black, bold, bgs. lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped, bgs lb. .13 • .14½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼- .13½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 • .15
nubs, bgs. lb. .17¾- .20
Siam, cs. lb. .34 • .35
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .40 • .41
No. 2, bgs lb. .31¼- .34
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks
dust, bgs. lb. .17 • .19
seeds, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls lb. .28 • —
DDD, tech., flake, grd. nb. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 • .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .24 • —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .23 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis.lb. .25 • —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 • —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 • 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 • —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags., c.l., t.l., works ton.51.00 • —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.60.00 • —
bgs., t.l., works ton.60.75 • —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton.69.12 • —
Defluorinated phosphate, food grade, 19% P, paper bags, works, Houston, Tex., c.l. and t.l. per ton.69.50 • —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 • .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 • .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 • .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 • —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½- .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .49½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 • .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 • —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 • —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 • .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 • —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 • .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 • —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 • .795
tanks, same basis gal. .485 • —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 • —
SD35A, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 • .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 • —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 • .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 • —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb.24.00 -25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb 6.50 —
Dextrin, corn gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.40 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.55 • —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 9.24 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.39 • —
canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 • —
paper bgs. 100 lbs. 9.29 • —
white, paper bags lb. 8.98 • —
paper bags lb. 9.13 • —
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .19¾- —
Anhyd., dms lb. 20¾ —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
tanks works lb 29½- —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.27 • —
white, paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 • —
paper bgs l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.11 • —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .13 —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
tanks dlvd lb. .12½- —
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms lb. 2.00 • —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .94 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .94½- .95
tanks, same basis lb. .92 • —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 • —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks same basis lb. .30 —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works.lb. .70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70½- —
tanks, works lb. .68 • —
Dibutyl tartrate dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 • —
dms. l.t.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 • —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.05 • —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. 1.07 • —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .95 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .86 • —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 • .32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 • .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 • —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 • —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 • —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 • —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .34 • —
tanks, works lb. .32 • —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 • —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 • —
tanks, works lb. .03 • —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 • —
tanks, works lb. .52 • —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .59½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 • —
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.95 • —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .25 • —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital)
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 • —

Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.69½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	70½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.67	—
Diethyl oxalate dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb	42	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb	43	.45
tanks, same basis	lb	40	—
Diethyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.31½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	32½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	29	—
Diethyl sulfate, dms. c.l. works	lb	19½	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb	20¼	—
tanks, works	lb	17½	—
Diethylamine dms. c.l., dlvd E	lb	52	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb	53	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	49½	—
N,N-Diethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb	57	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb	58	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	55	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)			
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)			
Diethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd E	lb	17¾	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb	18¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether dms. c.l. works	lb	51½	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb	52¼	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether c.l., dms., works	lb.	.30¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.28¼	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate dms c.l. works	lb.	.30¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.26¾	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd	lb	22½	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb	23½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.20	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms c.l. works.	lb	27¼	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb	28	—
tanks dlvd E	lb	25¼	—
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.18½	—
Diethylenetriamine dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	44	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	45	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb	41½	—
Diethylstilbestrol USP bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo	100.00	147.50
bots. 1-kilo lot	kilo	110.00	152.50
Digitalis leaves USP dom. dms	lb	1.20	—
Digitoxin USP bots	gram	4.35	4.75
Diglycol laurate dms	lb	.32¾	.34
Diglycol stearate dms ton lots	lb	.26	.28
Diglycollic acid bgs. works	lb.	.14	—
Dihexyl sebacate dms. c.l. works.	lb.	.84	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.64½	.65
tanks works	lb.	.62	—
Dihydrazine sulfate dms. works	lb	1.10	1.20
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.0850	.0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate bulk,	gram.	.0850	.0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone dms., works	lb	2.75	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure dms	lb	2.53	—
tech. dms	lb	1.09	—
Di-isobutyl ketone dms. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.18	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	14½	—
Di-isobutyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.31½	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.32½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½	—
Di-isobutylene dms. c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.10	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb	.08	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28	—
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.62	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62½	.63
tanks, works	lb.	.60	—
Di-isopropanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20½	—
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	48	—
Dillseed, Indian, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.11	—
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms.	lb.	3.00	4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate cns	lb.	4.85	5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms. c.l., dlvd	lb	1.225	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	1.235	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	1.20	—
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½	—
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis	lb	.66	—
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms	lb.	2.00	2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	—
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb	1.275	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	1.285	—
tanks, works	lb	1.25	—
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
55-gal ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
10-gal ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethyl sulfide dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln. dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.41	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.41½	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.31	—
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.28	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.38½	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.31	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.31	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.28	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works	lb.	.34	.39
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.80	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis, St Paul	lb.	1.56	—
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C. dms	lb.	.22	—
89° C. dms	lb.	.24	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l. frt alld. E	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.13	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¼	—
dms., l.c.l. frt alld E	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, frt alld E	lb.	.20	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls	lb	.37	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.11	—
Refd., 63°C. dms	lb.	.23	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.43½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30½	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.28	—
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.62	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62½	.63
tanks, works	lb.	.60	—
Dipentaerythritol bgs., l.c.l. dlvd. E	lb	35	—
Dipentene (test dist. dms. c.l. works	gal.	.59	—
dms. l.c.l. works	gal.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.79	—
tankcars, works	gal.	.42	—
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.72	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York	gal.	.91	—
tanks, works, south	gal.	.55	—
Dip oil (see Fat acid oil)			
Diphenyl, bgs c.l. c.l. works	lb	17¼	—
bgs., l.c.l. works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade cns	lb.	.85	.85
Diphenyl phthalate dms. c.l. works	lb.	51¾	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	53¾	—
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
Refd., fused tanks, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.			
Diphenylguanidine bgs. dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.54	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.55	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP	dms	lb 5.00	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb	17¾	—
dms., l.c.l. frt alld	lb	18¾	—
tanks, frt alld	lb	15¼	—
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd E	lb	20	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb	21	—
tanks same basis	lb	18½	—
Dithiodibenzoic acid dms. 1,000-lb lots works	lb	1.45	—
Di-o-tolyiguanidine dms. ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.64	—
dms. smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs. bls. c.i US ports ex dock	ton	76.00	Nom.
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms. c.l. works frt. equald	lb	20	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	21	—
tanks same basis	lb	19	—
Divinylbenzene 50-60% dms. c.l. works 100% basis	lb	1.00	—
dms. l.c.l. works 100% basis.	lb	1.05	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	—
Dyes coaltar certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics. 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:			
Blue, FD&C No 1	lb	15.65	17.60
No 2	lb	15 65	17 60
Green FD&C No 1	lb	15 65	17.60
No 2	lb	19 60	22.85
No. 3	lb.	31.30	35.90
Red, FD&C No 1 cns	lb	5.90	7.85
No 2	lb	3.30	4.10
No 3	lb	19.60	22.85
No 4	lb	5 55	7.50
Violet FD&C No 1 cns	lb	15 65	17 60
Yellow FD&C No 1 cns	lb	9.15	11.05
No 5	lb	3.30	4.10
No 6	lb	3.30	4.10
Dyes coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb and 1 lb. lots dlvd			
Black, D&C No 1	lb	10 50	10.95
Brown D&C No 1	lb	15 65	16 10
Green D&C No 5	lb	15 65	16 10
No 6	lb	15 65	16.10
No 7	lb	14 35	14.80
Orange, D&C No 3	lb	10 50	10.95
No 4	lb	19.60	20.05
No 5	lb	5.25	5 70
Red, D&C No 17	lb	10.50	10.95
No 18	lb	23.55	24.00
No 19	lb	15.00	15.45
No. 21	lb	3.10	3.60

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OVER TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE IN RESEARCH and production of bromine, magnesia, chloride and calcium chemicals, and recent expansions in capacities and improvements in processes provide facilities for customers requiring basic supplies of industrial, pharmaceutical, agricultural, and rare earths chemicals. Inquire about our program of cooperative research on your problems.

Aluminum Bromide Anhydrous. Technical grade, dark colored product suitable for most manufacturing uses. Highly reactive catalyst, many uses in organic synthesis especially in isomerization, bromination and halogen exchange reactions. Available as solid or lump.

Ammonium Bromide N.F. X. A white powder, very pure, complies with all the requirements of the National Formulary. Commonly used as sedative in pharmaceutical preparations. Also in photography, textile finishing and as fire retardant for fabrics.

Bromine, Dry. A powerful oxidizing and brominating agent used in manufacture of dyes, pharmaceuticals. Many applications in organic synthesis. Low moisture content of 30 ppm permits use in nickel and monel equipment. Very irritating to skin, eyes.

Chlorobromomethane "CB". A specially prepared pure, noncorrosive fire extinguishing fluid. Now finding increased use in factories, warehouses, homes. Clear, colorless, 2 degrees C. boiling range; complies with current military specifications. Used as solvent and in organic synthesis.

Cyclopentyl Bromide. A clear, colorless liquid with an aromatic odor. Specially prepared for use in organic synthesis, particularly for introduction of the cyclopentyl radical. Many potential uses in manufacture of pharmaceuticals. Purified grade, 2 degrees C. boiling range.

1, 3-Dibromo-5, 5-dimethylhydantoin. $C_5H_6Br_2O_2N_2$. A bromine carrier and oxidizing agent. Useful in synthesis for side chain bromination and bromination of allylic carbon atoms. A fine stable powder with a minimum active bromine content of 54%.

β - Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3CH_2)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$ (DEC). A granular solid. Specially suited for use as an intermediate in organic chemical manufacture, including antispasmodic agents and other pharmaceuticals.

β - Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively nontoxic in hydrochloride form.

β - Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CHClCH_3 \cdot HCl$. (DMIC). An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.

γ - Diethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(C_2H_5)_2 NCH_2CH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$ (DEPC). A light tan to white crystalline hygroscopic solid. Used in pharmaceutical manufacture, especially for introduction of the diethylaminopropyl radical.

γ - Dimethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2 NCH_2CH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$ (DMPC). A white powder of singular purity. A versatile intermediate for pharmaceutical and organic syntheses, available exclusively from Michigan Chemical.

Ethyl Bromide. A clear, colorless, volatile liquid, specially prepared for use as an intermediate in organic synthesis. Practically free from impurities; has a narrow boiling range. Used in manufacture of dyes, perfumes and pharmaceuticals.

Hydrobromic Acid. A clear, colorless or light amber colored fuming liquid. Used for manufacture of inorganic metal bromides, aliphatic bromides, pharmaceuticals, dyes and intermediates. 48% acid and other strengths.

Magnesium Carbonate, Basic, Technical. Fine, uniform white powder, 325 mesh, bulk density 5.5 pounds per cubic foot. Very reactive. Used for rubber compounding, printing inks, paints, varnishes. Anticaking agent for table salt; conditioning or bulking material for powder formulations.

Magnesium Hydroxide. Fine, white powder, typical assay 96.3%, low in moisture, iron, alumina, silica. Technical and NF X grades. Special bulk densities available in NF grade. Convenient material for manufacture of light magnesias, other magnesium compounds.

Magnesium Oxides. Six principal grades of Michigan magnesium oxide with wide range of desirable physical and chemical characteristics covering principal uses of MgO, including rubber compounding, rayon manufacture, ceramics, glass, refractories, insulation.

Methyl Bromide. A heavy, colorless liquid, vaporizing at 40 degrees F., nonflammable and poisonous. Highly penetrating and insecticidally effective fumigant. Also used in organic synthesis for the introduction of the methyl group, especially in preparation of certain pharmaceutical chemicals.

Monobromobenzene. Clear, colorless, heavy liquid. Specially prepared for use as an intermediate in preparation of organic compounds. For introduction of the phenyl radical and in Grignard-type reactions. A pure material with a 2 degrees C. boiling range; specific gravity 1.495.

Phosphorous Tribromide. Brominating agent. A liquid, boiling point 173 degrees C., which fumes in contact with moist air. Used in synthetic work to convert alcohols to bromides, and acids to acyl bromides. Specially useful in preparation of bromides from alcohols without rearrangement.

Potassium Bromate, Granular. A fine, white, granular or crystalline material 99.5% pure. Decomposes at 370 degrees C. with evolution of oxygen. Strong oxidizing agent, used as an analytical reagent. Neutralizer in permanent wave compounds.

Potassium Bromate, Powder. A fine uniform powder with same properties as Granular. Available with added magnesium carbonate conditioning agent when specified. Suitable for use as an aging additive for flour.

Potassium Bromide, N.F. X. Pure, white granular powder. Low in chloride, passes all N.F. requirements. Widely used in the preparation of photographic emulsions, and in lithograhy. One of the most important sedatives. Available in several granulations.

Sodium Bromide, U.S.P. XV. Pure, white crystaline powder or granules. Passes all requirements of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia. High assay; low in chloride. An important nerve sedative. Used in manufacture of other bromides. Contains about 77.5% bromine.

Tetrabromophthalic Anhydride. $C_8Br_4O_3$. High molecular weight phthalic anhydride having a bromine content of 66%. Will undergo most of the reactions of phthalic anhydride. Pale yellow crystalline compound melting point minimum 265°C.

Trimethylene Chlorobromide. Clear, colorless liquid used in manufacture of anesthetic grade cyclopropane. Greater reactivity of bromine atom makes trimethylene chlorobromide specially useful also in preparation of gamma chloro compounds. Boiling range 2 degrees C. maximum.

Zinc Bromide Solution, Optical Grade. Clear, colorless solution, about 80% $ZnBr_2$. Used in laboratories dealing with radioactive chemicals as a radiation viewing shield; the most satisfactory material. Meets all chemical and optical specifications of Argonne National Laboratory.

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C-56-19

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Dyes, Coaltar—Ethyl Ether

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

No. 22	lb	10.50	10.95
No. 28	lb	24.20	24.65
No. 33	lb	17.00	17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb	15.65	16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb	10.50	10.95
No. 8	lb	10.50	10.95
No. 10	lb	13.05	13.50
No. 11	lb	13.05	13.50

Dyes, coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	15.65	16.10
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	15.65	16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1 cns	lb	13.05	13.50
Yellow Ext. D&C No. 1, cns	lb	19.50	10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

20 Chrysoidine Y dustless	lb	.89	—
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb	1.29	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb	1.05	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb	1.18	—
40 Orange R extra, conc	lb	1.52	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb	1.53	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb	1.16	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.79	—
161 Orange	lb.	.94	—
176 Fast red A	lb	1.39	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb	1.47	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No

180 Blue F4B	lb	1.31	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. dustless	lb	1.20	—
202 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb	1.07	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.92	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb	1.30	—
216 Chrome red B	lb	1.09	—
234 Brown Y	lb	1.27	—
246 Blue black, extra conc.	lb	1.37	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb	1.91	—
288 Navy blue 2R, conc	lb	1.79	—
299 Black F conc	lb	2.19	—
304 Neutral black 2B conc	lb	2.61	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb	2.12	—
332 Bismark brown RX, conc. dustless	lb	1.37	—
365 Brilliant yellow conc	lb	3.11	—
382 Scarlet B	lb	2.60	—
401 Diazo black BHD	lb	.93	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb	1.53	—
419 Red FC	lb	1.45	—
420 Brown M	lb	1.40	—
448 Red 4BX conc	lb	1.69	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb	1.95	—
561 Brown B	lb	2.89	—
581 Black EB, 200%	lb	1.33	—
593 Green BY conc	lb	1.02	—
596 Yellow brown K extra	lb	1.26	—
620 Yellow 2G	lb	1.31	—
639 Fast Yellow GG	lb	2.32	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

640 Yellow XX	lb	2.30	—
655 Yellow OX	lb	2.64	—
657 Malachite green V, crystals	lb.	2.73	—
662 Brilliant green G	lb	3.62	—
667 Milling green 6B conc	lb	4.78	—
671 Blue EG	lb	1.85	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb	2.15	—
698 Violet 6BN powder	lb	2.25	—
720 Brilliant blue BBG	lb	2.44	—
729 Blue B, extra conc	lb	3.61	—
749 Red BX	lb	4.76	—
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb	2.67	—
814 Yellow NN, conc	lb	3.67	—
841 Safranine GF extra, conc	lb	4.11	—
860 Induline base ZM	lb	1.07	—
865 Nigrosine J	lb	4.76	—
922 Blue GXX	lb	2.22	—
978 Black GXCF conc	lb	.28	—
1034 Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.31	—
1078 Alizarin cyanine green base Z	lb	6.13	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	3.02	—
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.58	—
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	2.28	—
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste	lb	1.55	—
1106 Blue RS double paste	lb	3.85	—
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste	lb	2.92	—
1150 Olive R, Single paste	lb.	1.42	—
1151 Brown R, single paste	lb.	2.29	—
1171 Indigo synthetic 20% paste	lb.	.31	—
1217 Orange RD, double powder	lb	4.60	—
p-4 Brown PG	lb	3.00	—
p-14 Brown EB	lb	3.16	—
p-24 Gray L	lb.	2.08	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	3.62	—
p-202 Diazo black VJ conc	lb.	2.48	—
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.70	—
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.50	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums dlvd. No.

24 Oil orange Z-7078	lb	1.06	—
73 Oil scarlet BL	lb	1.70	—
1073 Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81	—
1078 Alizarin green CG	lb	3.53	—
1080 Oil violet special Z	lb.	6.81	—
Oil black ZBC	lb	4.46	—
Oil black ZBD	lb	3.03	—
Oil black ZHH	lb	4.61	—
Oil black ZMM	lb	6.52	—
Oil blue ZN	lb	8.02	—
Oil blue ZV	lb	4.95	—
Oil orange ZMG	lb	1.32	—
Oil red N-1700	lb	1.76	—
Oil yellow ZG conc	lb	6.33	—

Dyes, coaltar spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms. dlvd No.

p-517 Spirit yellow 2R conc	lb	4.62	—
p-520 Spirit orange ZR conc	lb	5.87	—
Spirit black RB	lb.	3.54	—
Spirit brown ZG	lb	5.30	—
Spirit red B conc	lb	6.41	—

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb	1.10	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.29	1.31
tanners bbls	lb	.06	.06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb	.30	.32
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.45	—
Select, bundles	lb	75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	48.25	49.00
Endrin, tech. dms. dlvd. 100% basis	lb	3.75	—
Eosin red toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.85	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous bots., 100-oz lots	oz.	.92	—
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.62	.72
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz lots	oz.	.62	.75
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.62	.72
Epichlorohydrin, dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	.35½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	—
l-Epinephrine base, syn. USP bots., 100 gram lots	gram	.60	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)			
Erigeron oil, cns.	lb.	6.00	7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	1.60	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	72.50	84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots	oz.	67.75	—
Ester gum gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill. Md. Ky., Mich. Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio St. Louis St. Paul Va. W. Va.	lb.	.17	—
Ester gum wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
Ether (see specific product)			
Ethyl acetate nat. ferment. 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
Ethyl acetoacetate dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.58½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.59½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	—
Ethyl acrylate dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
dms., t.t.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms. c.l. dlvd E of Rockies.	gal.	20.58	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.63	20.69
tanks, same basis	gal.	20.42	—
USP, tax-free dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.			
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47	—
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid dms. dlvd E of Rockies.	gal.	21.70	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.75	21.81
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.54	—
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).			
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine)			
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	—
Ethyl benzoate, bots	lb.	.90	—
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.43	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.45	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.41	—
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works	lb.	.30	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works	lb.	.36¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl butyrate, works	lb.	.90	1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)			
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, works	lb.	.70	—
bgs., smaller lots works	lb.	.72	.80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works.	lb.	.65	.70
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	.81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works.	lb.	.20	.22
dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, works	lb	.10	—
Ethyl cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.35	3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.43½	—
dms., t.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.41½	—
Ethyl ether, anhydrous, ACS, dms	lb.	.27	—
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns	lb	1.01	—
½-lb cns	lb	1.09	—
¼-lb cns	lb	1.21	—
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.11	—

Where we stand in the fight against CANCER ...and why your dollars are urgently needed now!

DECISIVE PROGRESS has been made in the fight against cancer in the last decade. Today one in every three persons who have cancer is saved. A few years ago it was only one in four.

Still more lives can be saved with what doctors know *now*, if all adults will have a health checkup every year. Many cancers are curable if discovered early and treated promptly.

The major hope for the future conquest of cancer lies in research. About twenty million Americans living today are marked for death from cancer unless research finds new means of curing the disease, or preventing its onset.

What new knowledge has been won to brighten cancer's darkness? High on the list is the discovery of chemicals which cause some cancers to shrink . . . and put victims of this disease back on their feet for a time. There are sound, scientific reasons to believe that more effective chemicals will come which may possibly *cure* one or more forms of cancer.

Equally remarkable are the advances in surgery for cancer . . . permitting wider removal of malignant growths with less risk to patients and far greater chances to control the disease.

The scoreboard of cancer progress also includes methods for treating some cancers with hormones, which prolong the active, useful lives of many patients . . . tests for early diagnosis of some common forms of cancer . . . development of X rays with power undreamed of 10 years ago . . . incredibly delicate techniques by which the living chemistry of a single body cell can be studied.

Immense new research projects are under way and might be expanded to answer such questions as:

Are the tiny organisms called viruses significant factors in the cause of cancer in man, as they are in some cancers in animals? Why do cancers grow rapidly in some patients, slowly in others? If some people are immune or more immune to cancer than others, how can that immunity be strengthened? What elements in our environment may be causing cancer?

Important findings must be moved from the laboratory table to the hospital bed. The step from test tube to patient is difficult, time-consuming and costly. As research goes forward, and new leads open up, more and more work will be done directly with patients with cancer. Thus, research costs will snowball as science continues to press towards its goal.

Your support of the American Cancer Society's Crusade has already brought significant gains in the control of cancer. More lie ahead . . . will you make them possible? Let your dollars work for you and for your children and for their children.

Send your check today to "Cancer," in care of your local post office.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

Fight CANCER with a checkup and a check

Ethyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.38	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.34½	—
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.)			
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E	lb.	.52½	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.53½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms. l.c. dlvd.	lb.	.24¼	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.21¾	—
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works	lb.	3.30	—
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.52	—
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald	lb.	.52½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.50	—
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	—
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).			
Ethyl oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.20	1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).			
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.42	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works	lb.	1.02	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls.	lb.	.88	—
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).			
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.57	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. allid	lb.	.58	—
tanks, frt. allid.	lb.	.55	—
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate	lb.	.0475	.0525
Ethylene dibromide dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.30½	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.28½	—
Ethylene dichloride dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb higher.			
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.23	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.17	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.29	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.27	—
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms.	lb.	.33	.35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.21½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	—
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)			
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.42	—
dms. t.c.l. dlvd E., 100% basis.	lb.	.43	—
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.40	—
Ethylvanillin 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over	lb.	6.40	—
100-lb fib dms. smaller lots	lb.	6.65	6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, ens., dms.	lb.	1.10	1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF rectified, 70-80% dms.	lb.	.67	.80
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms.	lb.	.88	.95
Eugenol, USP, dms.	lb.	2.00	2.20
Euphorbia herb, bls.	lb.	.15	.17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works	lb.	2.10	—
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	19.50	—
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher			
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, ens.	lb.	2.75	2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.15	—
French, light, bgs.	lb.	.22	—
Rumanian bgs.	lb.	.14	—
Yugoslav, light, bgs.	lb.	.23	—
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.08	—
Ferric acetate, liq. 28° bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
bbls., t.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
Soln., USP IX, cbys.	lb.	.16	—
USP IX, djns	lb.	.17	—
Ferric chloride anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.50	—
dms., t.c.l. works 100 lbs.		8.50	—
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.25	6.75
bbls., t.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.75	7.25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be. photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.25	8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs.		3.75	—
USP, cryst. dms., works	lb.	.07½	.09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms	lb.	.86	—
Ferric hypophosphite NF, dms	lt.	3.45	—
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.28¼	—
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.89	.91
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides)			
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs	lb.	.84	.87
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII, soluble powd. gran., pearls, dms. 10,000-lb. lots	lb.	.40½	—
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.36½	—
Ferric stearate, dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.39	—
dms., t.c.l., frt allid	lb.	.40	.44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.25	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	ton.	36.25	42.25
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	33.25	—
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.88	.90
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.88	.89
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.27½	.29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.32½	.34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.27½	.29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms.	lb.	.96	—
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.50	—
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs.		3.33	4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
USP, cryst., bbls. cns.	lb	.09½	.10
Fir, balsam, Canada, bbls.	gal.	32.00	35.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	3.75	4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns	lb.	4.80	—
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1450	.1500
Kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1680	.1730
Light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1300	.1350
tanks	lb.	.1150	—
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.16	—
200,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.17½	—
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.18	—
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900			
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton.	130.00	133.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton.	126.00	129.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Folic acid, USP, bots. fib. dms., kilo-lots or more	gram	.70	—
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 10 kilos or more	kilo.	62.00	—
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.0715	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.0450	—
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0740	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0475	—
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0420	—
Formic acid, 85%, cbys. c.l., works	lb.	.1570	—
cbys., t.c.l., works	lb.	.1620	.1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.1625	—
cbys., t.c.l., works	lb.	.1675	.1775
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.60	.61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., fll. mines,	ton.	19.00	—
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00	21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines	ton.	17.50	—
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	16.30	17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	17.50	18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point	ton.	4.50	5.00
Fumaric acid tech. bgs dms., c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.27½	—
bgs., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	28¼	—
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c per lb higher west of Denver			
Furfural, dms. c.l. works	lb	.3	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb	14	—
tanks dlvd E	lb	12	—
tanks, dlvd W	lb	13	—
Furfuryl alcohol, ens. works	lb	29	—
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb	20	—
dms., c.l., Newark, N J	lb	21½	—
dms., t.c.l. Memphis, Tenn	lb	21	—
dms., t.c.l. Newark, N J	lb	22½	—
tanks, Memphis, Tenn	lb	184	—
Fusel oil, refd, dms. c.l., dlvd	lb	18	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb	19	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	15½	—
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l.	lb	47½	—
No. 2, bbls. t.c.l	lb	45½	—
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l.	lb	43½	—
Fustic extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l.,	lb.	22½	—
No. 2, bbls. t.c.l.	lb	21½	—
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l.	lb	19	—
Solid, No. 1, bxs., t.c.l.	lb	45	—

G

G salt, bbls. frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	73	—
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	2.00	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb	2.02	2.23

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Pentachlorophenol is widely used as a wood preservative. In addition, its water-soluble sodium salt today finds increasing application as a preservative for water base paints, adhesives, textile finishes, paper and fiberboard. Pentachlorophenol is especially effective as an inhibitor of bacterial attack, and as a protection against mold and fungus growth. If you need pentachlorophenol or sodium pentachlorophenate, call RCI. You can expect fast, dependable delivery from RCI, with its network of warehouses all over the country.

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Hydrochloric Acid • Formaldehyde • Glycerine • Phthalic Anhydride
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Pentaerythritol • Pentachlorophenol • Sodium Pentachlorophenate
Sulfuric Acid • Methanol

REICHHOLD

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Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 - 6.05
imp., bots. oz. 4.10 - 4.50
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin),
75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .65 - —
200 AOAC test bbls. c.l. lb. .72 - —
225 AOAC test bbls. c.l. lb. .75 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .82 - —
Celsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Powd., bbls. bxs. lb .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb.14.50 -16.50
Bourbon, cns. lb.15.50 -16.50
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb.12.25 -18.50
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots lb. 5.00 - —
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb.14.00 - —
Ginger root, African, bls. lb. .19 - —
Cochin, bgs. lb. .13½- —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs. lb. .57 - —
Nigerian split, bgs. lb. .15½- —

Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech. 50%, dms., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
dms l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone,
40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
138 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.

Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, egs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.05 - —
l-Glutamine, bots. gram. .60 - —
Glycerine, crude, nat., dom., saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks lb. .16½- —
Soaplye, 80%, dlvd. E., tanks. lb. .15 - —
Imp., nat., soaplye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .16½- —
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29⅜- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27⅝- —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .26¾- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27⅝- —
Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).

Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 4.10 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .00 - .09½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¾- .08⅞
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅝- —
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾ .18¾
extra winter, strained, dms. c.l. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼ .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l lb 20¾ 22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms lb 2.30 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms. lb 3.40 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns. lb. .85 - 1.50
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - .43
5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - .44
Tech. grade bgs. lb. .30 - .35

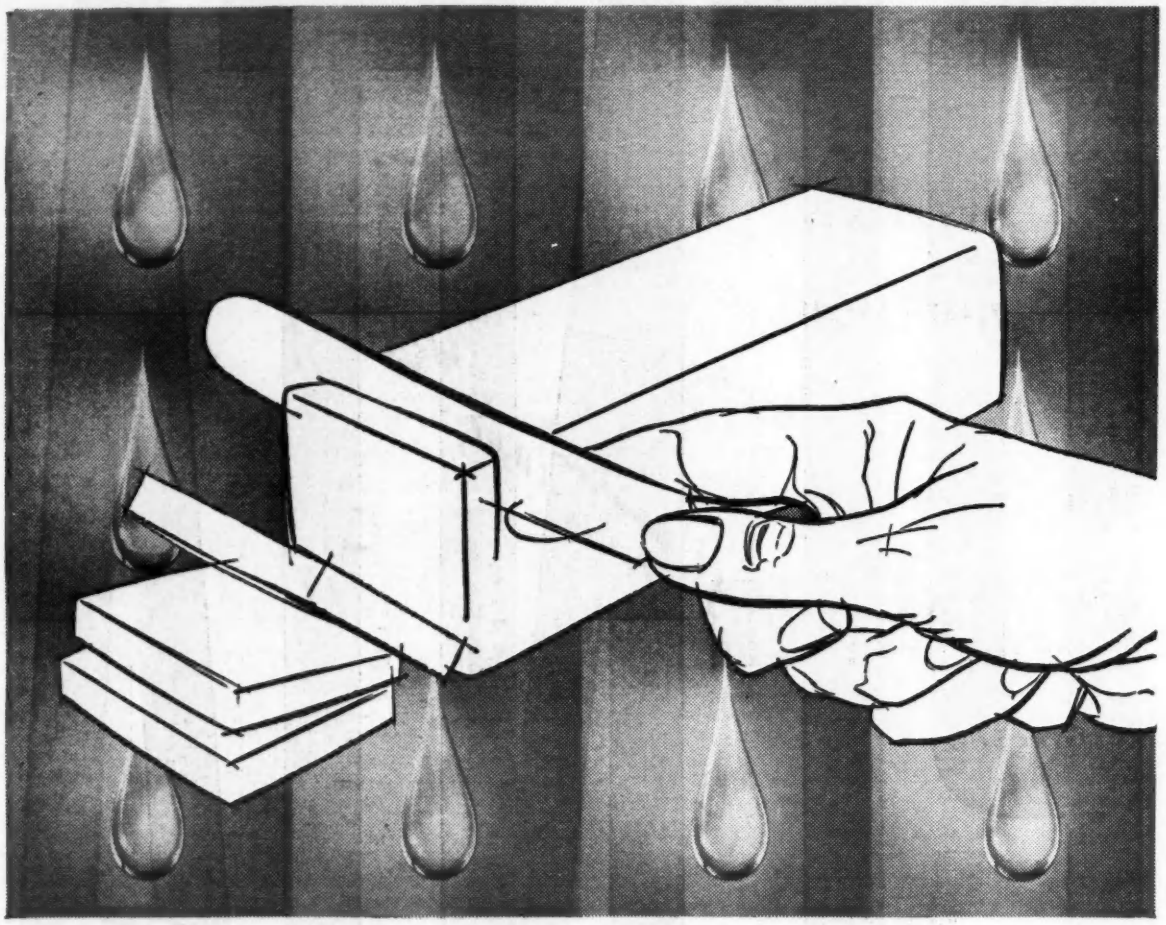
Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton 20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton 20.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton 17.00 - —
Imp., English, 100-lb paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton 55.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse. ton 60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome yellow, CP lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs lb .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
Paste, No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½- —
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.55
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb lots, f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib dms. smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York Fords N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48½
Hexane, indust. tanks, Bayonne, N J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., deliv. gal. .18 - —
1-Hexanol, dms. c.l. works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms, smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.00 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.00 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90



For emulsifiers with better "Leak Control"

Better "leak control" in margarine highlights another of the many uses of mono- and di-glyceride emulsifiers made from edible oils and Glycerine.

It is difficult to sit down to a meal that doesn't utilize Glycerine in some shape or form.

As a humectant, Glycerine maintains freshness in foodstuffs. As a sweetener, it sharpens taste and palatability. And as a solvent and blending agent, it assures uniform flavor during long shelf life.

Glycerine itself has food value providing energy much the same as conventional sugars and fats.

Glycerine's usefulness continues to grow. Stable in price, dependable in supply, Glycerine offers an unique balance of properties. We'd like to send you our 18-page booklet: "Glycerine Properties and Uses." Address your request to the Glycerine Producers' Association.

Properties
HYGROSCOPICITY • STABILITY
SOLVENT POWER • VISCOSITY
NONVOLATILITY • NONTOXICITY
TASTE • COMBINING WEIGHT

ADVANTAGES THAT COME WITH ... Glycerine

Applications
HUMECTANT • CARRIER
SOLVENT • LUBRICANT
SOFTENER • EMOLLIENT
ANTI-FREEZE • ALKYD BASE

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION • 295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. . . lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys . lb 3.43 - —

Hydroabietyl alcohol tech., solid, zone 1 dms. c.l., dlvd . lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29¾- .30½
tanks dlvd ..... lb. .27¼ —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz. Calif. Colo. Idaho Mont., Nev. N M., Ore., Utah. Wash. Wyo. and the western part of Texas

Hydrobromic acid medicinal, 48%, cbys. dlvd E lb. 37 .43

Hydrochloric acid, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride)

Hydrochloric acid 18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 2.90 3.05
tanks works frt equald ton 23.50 —

20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.15 - —
tanks works frt equald ton 30.00 - —

22° cbys. c.l. works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.65 - —
tanks works frt equald ton 35.00 - —

Hydrochloric acid CP USP consumers cbys extra c.l works, lb. .15¾- —
cbys. l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
3-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
5-pint bots extra cs. l.c.l., same basis lb. 22¼ 23¼

Hydrocortisone acetate bulk bots. kilo lots or more gram. 3.20 - —

Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk bots. kilo lots or more gram. 3.20 - —

Hydrocyanic acid cyls c.l. dlvd. lb. .70 - —
cyls. l.c.l. same basis lb. .75 - .90

Hydrocyanic acid dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bois lb. .40 - —

Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd (see Hydrogen fluoride)

Hydrofluoric acid aqueous, 70% 55-gal drms. c.l. t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs 19.25 - —
55-gal drms. l.c.l. t.l.c. dlvd 100 lbs 20.75 - —
20-gal drms. c.l., t.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal drms. l.c.l. t.l.c. dlvd 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works frt. equald 100 lbs 15.50 —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona California Colorado Idaho Montana Nevada New Mexico Oregon Washington and Wyoming In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 —

Hydrofuramide dms. fib ctns., works lb. .30 .40
50-lb cyls. l.c.l. works lb. .55 .60

Hydrogen chloride anhyd. 50-lb. cyls. l.c. works lb. .45 - —

Hydrogen cyanide liq. 98% tanks, works lb. .16 - —

Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd. cyls., dlvd E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls. dlvd W lb. .39 —
tanks, works lb. .21 —

Hydrogen peroxide USP bbls. dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35% dms c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .262 —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .211 —
tanks dlvd ..... lb 1800- —

Hydroquinone photo grade, dms lb. 1.03 1.06
Tech dms. c.l. dlvd lb .82½ —
dms l.c.l. dlvd lb. .84½- —

Hydroxyacetic acid tech. 70%, dms. Philadelphia and Chicago. lb. .11 - —
tanks Belle W Va ..... lb .073 —

Hydroxycitronellal, cns. ..... lb. 4.80 - 5.30

Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)

Hyoscyamine hydrobromide bots oz 6.00 7.00

Hyoscyamine sulfate bots oz 6.00 6.50

Hypernic extract cryst. No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
Liq. No 1 bbls. l.c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l ..... lb. .27 - —

Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, ton lots f.o.b works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars . . . lb. .70 - .95

Indigo (see Dyes, ecaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.)

Indol, CP bots. ..... lb. 16.00 - 18.25

Inositol bots, dlvd ..... lb 5.00 —
dms. dlvd lb 4.50 4.75

Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)

Iodine, crude, kgs. ..... lb. .95 - —
Resub USP dms. jars lb 2.30 2.32

Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin USP dms lb 5.90 —

Iodoform NF dms. kgs ..... lb 4.90 5.00

a-Ionone, cns ..... lb 4.65 4.70

b-Ionone cns ..... lb 4.80 4.90

Ipecac root, bgs., whole ..... lb. 9.50 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. 10.50 - —

Irish moss bleached prime bls lb .28 - .34

Iron blue, reg. bbls. c.l. dlvd E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls. smaller lots same basis. lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots same basis. lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .50 - —

Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —

Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore. Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon. Wyo. Utah Col. and Nev

Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)

Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —

Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —

Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —

Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —

Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .14¼- —

Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —

Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock ..... lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .06½ Nom.

Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. . . lb. .023 - .024

Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —

Isoamyl alcohol dms. c.l., works, frt alld. E lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —

Isoborneol, cns ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.80

Isobornyl acetate, cns. ..... lb. .51 - .56

Isobornyl formate dms ..... lb. 1.20 —

Isobornyl proprionate dms . . lb. 1.25 1.35

Isobutyl acetate perfume grade, cns lb. .75 1.00

Solvent grade dms. c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis . . . . lb. .12¾- —

Isobutyl alcohol dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —

Isobutyraldehyde CP dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .28½- —

Isobutyraldehyde tech. dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb .22½ —
tanks dlvd ..... lb .19½ —

Isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 3.55 - 3.75

Isoniazid powd. bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 - 25.50
bulk smaller lots kilo. 24.00 - 26.00

Isonicotinic acid 100-lb fib dms. works lb 4.25 - —

Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)

Iso-octyl alcohol dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .23½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd E ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks dlvd E ..... lb .21 —

Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b Tex refy gal. .15½- —

Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).

Isophorone, dms. c.l. works lb. .24½ —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .25¼ —
tanks works lb. .22½- —

Isopropyl acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .14 —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .15 —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —

Isopropyl alcohol refd. 91% dms., c.l. dlvd gal. .53 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks dlvd gal. .37 - —

Refd. 95% c.l. dms. dlvd gal. .55 - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks dlvd gal. .39 - —

Refd. 99% dms. c.l. dlvd gal. .57 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks dlvd gal. .41 - —

Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene)

Isopropyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .07 - —

Isopropyl-N (3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms. c.l., t.l. works lb. .70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .714 - .814

Isopropylamine (see Mono Di or Tri-)

Isopropyl-N phenyl carbamate, 450-lb fib dms. c.l. t.l. works lb. .75 - —
450-lb fib dms. l.c.l. works lb. .80 - .90

Isoquinoline, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - 1.25

Itaconic acid purif. fib dms. c.l., works lb .54 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l. works lb .55 - —
Tech. fib dms. c.l. works lb 44 - —
fib dms. l.c.l. works ..... lb 45 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.45 —
Powd. bbls, same basis ..... lb 2.50 2.85

Jalap root NF bls ..... lb 90 Nom.
powd bbls bxs ..... lb 1.15 Nom.
Japan wax, cs. ..... lb. .30 - .31
Juniper berries bgs ..... lb 15 —
Juniper berry oil, bots ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots ..... lb 3.60 7.00
Juniper tar NF dms ..... lb 42 .60
Juniper tar oil NF (see Juniper tar)
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns .... lb .38 .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
Kaolin NF powd fib dms lb 10 12
colloidal, 50-lb. bgs ..... lb. .15½- .17¼
Karaya gum No 1 NF powd. bbls lb. .40 - .50
No. 2, powd. bbls ..... lb. .35 - .38
No. 3, powd., bbls ..... lb. .30 - .33
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs ..... lb. .13 - —

Eastman

raw materials for the PHARMACEUTICAL industry

For information about these and other Eastman chemical products, call our nearest sales representative or write to Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Chemicals Division, Kingsport, Tennessee

	Acetylating agent	Intermediate	Solvent	Dehydrating agent	Stabilizer	Hemostatic agent and adsorbent
acetaldehyde		•				
acetanilide		•				
acetic acid	•		•			
acetic anhydride			•	•		
acetone	•	•				
benzoquinone		•				
ethyl acetate	•					
ethyl alcohol	•	•				
isobutyl acetate	•					
isobutyl alcohol	•					
isobutyraldehyde		•				
isopropyl acetate	•					
Tenox antioxidants					•	
oxidized cellulose						HEMOSTATIC AGENT AND ADSORBENT

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CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
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SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York City; Framingham, Mass.; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; St. Louis; Houston. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

L

L acid, bbls., works ..... lb 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. 174 - —
tanks, east coast N. J. N. Y. gal. .20 —
Benzene type, tanks group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type tanks group 3 gal. 14374 —
Lactic acid, edible 50%, bbls., dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .1788- .2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1838- .2150
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .1888- .2200
bbls. dms. 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .1938- .2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3038- .3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3088 -.3650
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3138- .3700
bbls. dms. 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .3188- .3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade 50%, c.l., bbls. works lb. .2100- —
bbls. 20 or more works lb. .2150- —
bbls. 5 to 19 works lb. .2200- —
bbls. 1 to 4 works lb. .2250- —
80%, bbls. c.l. works lb. .2600- —
bbls. 20 or more works lb. .3650- —
bbls. 5 to 19 works lb. .3700- —
bbls. 1 to 4. works lb. .3750- —
Lactic acid, tech. 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.30 - —
bbls. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.70 —
44% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
USP 85% cvls lb .85 .88
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs. 5,000-lb lots frt equald. lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots frt equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb lots frt equald lb. 15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib dms., ½c higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP fib dms. 30,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
l.t.l., bgs., frt. equald lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls lb 4.50 Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.23 - —
Lamp black bgs. c.l. works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., mds. works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms. ..... lb. .1285- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - —
Laurel leaf oil dms. cns ..... lb 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls ..... lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms ..... lb. .30 - .32½
tanks ..... .27½- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .63½- —
dms., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.60 - 2.30
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb 75 - .80
Ord., bls. ..... lb. .25 - .40
Select, bls. ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 3.50 - 5.00
38-40% ester, cns. ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.75
40-42% ester, cns. ..... lb. 8.75 -11.50
Spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 2.05 - —
Lead acetate, NF cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls ..... lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. ..... lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .41½- —
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .42½- —
Lead blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate).
Lead chloride, dms ..... lb. .45 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars lb 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused 26% Pb dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal prime, pigs, New York, lb. .12 - —
St. Louis ..... lb. .1180- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd ..... lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate bbls lb. .26¾- —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms. works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls.lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms. works, lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .14¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls c.l. same basis, lb. .1445- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1545- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. same basis, lb. .1460- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1560- —
Lead resinate, precip. 25% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate normal dms. works, lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate, (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate)
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. ..... lb. .18½- —
Solid 30% Pb dms ..... lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld lb. .16 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
Lead white basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt alld lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms. 25-lb lots works lb 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, terpeneless bots. ... lb. 22.00 -30.00
USP, Calif. cns., dms. ..... lb. 3.15 - 3.90
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 4.50 - 9.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms. ... lb. 1.15 - 1.65
dl-Leucine dms. works ..... lb 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. ..... lb .15 - .17
Powd. bls. ..... lb .12 - .15
Whole bls. ..... lb .10 - .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican cns lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Lignosulfonate 70% tannin ngs., c.l. works lb. .06½- —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 tons Metropolitan New York destination freight equalized with nearest producing pt ton. 21.20 - —
Hydrated bulk, c.l. same basis ton. 24.45 - —
Spray bgs. c.l. same basis ton. 27.63 - —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. ... lb. 6.25 - 6.80
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 6.25 - 6.75
Expressed, West Indian, cns .. lb 8.50 -11.00
Terpeneless, dist. bots ..... lb 68.00 —
expressed ..... lb. 82.00 -105.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite)
Limestone grd., bgs. works ton 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 4.35 - 4.65
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms ..... lb. 4.20 - 4.65
Synthetic, dms., works ..... lb. 5.12 - —
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.35
96-98%, dms. ..... lb 5.25 - 6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots ..... lb 4.80 - 5.90
Synthetic, dms., works ..... lb. 5.12 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.65 - 1.82
Lindane, 99%, tech. formulators, dms. frt. alld lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves bls lb .25 - —
Without leaves, bls ..... lb. .30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills .. ton. 57.00 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis, ton. 55.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms. c.l. New York lb. .1750- —
dms., l.c.l., New York ..... lb. .1850- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis ..... lb. .1390- —
tanks, New York ..... lb. .1540- —
tankwagon, New York ..... lb. .1580- .1590
Boiled linseed oil .006c per lb higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms. ... lb. .2090- —
Water-white, dms. ..... lb. .2390- —
Linseed pitch, dms ..... lb. .06 - .06¾
Litharge coml. powd., bbls. c.l works, frt. equald lb. .13¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .14¾- —
Lithium benzoate dms. ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb 1.29½- —
dms. ton lots to t.l. dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots, lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls. less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots and more, works, lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .56 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works .. lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms. ton lots, works ..... lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works .... lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms. 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works ... lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-ruhine red toner, pure bbls., works lb 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord. bgs. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .09½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .65
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .38 - .39
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .18½- —
Solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. ..... lb .35 - —
Lycopodium cs. ..... lb. 8.00 - —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib dms lb 12.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25-50 lbs lb. 12.00 - —

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Mace, Siauw, bls ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Siauw No. 2, whole, bls ..... lb. 2.20 - —
siftings, bls. ..... lb. 2.10 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms ..... lb. 13.50 -15.75
Magnesia calcined tech. bgs., etns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs. c.l. frt. equald lb. .29¾- .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½- —
USP, light bgs ..... lb. .36½- .37½
heavy fib. dms. ..... lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs. c.l., works, frt equald ton. 82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash. ton. 45.00 - —
Magnesium bromide cs. jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
bgs. t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald ..... lb. .12½- .13½
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
bgs. t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .13½- —
bgs. l.c.l. frt. equald ..... lb. .14½- .15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs. c.l., works. ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .... ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate dms. ..... lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide NF powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .20 - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs. works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. 29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate tech. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 with-drawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate USP fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .36 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots ..... lb. .40 - —
fib. dms. 100-lb lots ..... lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .90 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies .... lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms ..... lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls. ..... lb. .55 - —
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech. fib. dms, lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works, lb. .22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25¼- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton. 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton. 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis ton. 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Manganous gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd .. lb. .36 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms, lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .34 - —
dms. ton lots, dlvd. E ..... lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthanate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn. dms ..... lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton. 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd S.E .... ton. 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms .... lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 35% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, ton. 64.00 -65.00
South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock .. ton. 47.00 -50.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs ..... lb. .34 - .38
CBB, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
DBB, bgs. ..... lb. .24 - .27
DK, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs ..... lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. ..... lb. .17¾- .21
WS, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms ..... lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots ..... gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil crude tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf .. lb. .08¼ Nom.
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.50 - 5.65
Japanese, cs. ..... lb. 7.00 - 7.15
Syn., USP, racemic, cns ..... lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld .. lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld .. lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis .. lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF, VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide red NF X, powd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 5.97 - —
Tech., 100-lb. lots or more, works, lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., tech., 1,000-lb. lots lb 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb 5.60 - —
NF X, fib dms. ..... lb 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV)
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask. 232.00 -236.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .15 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb 12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol)
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline)
Metanilic acid dms., works lb 57 75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98% dms., truckloads, works lb. 47 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 47½- .50
tanks, works lb. 45 —
Methanol, nat. denaturing grade, tanks frt. alld gal. .85 —
Syn. zone 1 dms. c.l. or t.l. min., frt. alld or dlvd gal. .48½- —
dms. l.c.l. works gal. .53½- —
Methanol, syn., zone 1, tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
tankwagon 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½- —
Zone 1, tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .29½- —
Methanol, syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .58½- —
tankwagon 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .38½- —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.45 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E ... gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... gal. .72 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see MethanoD.
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. ..... lb. 3.35 - 3.65
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms ..... lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .63
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis ..... lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis, lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms .... lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00

Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms.	lb.	4.85	—
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W Va	lb.	.31	—
dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29	—
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns.	lb	3.00	4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).			
Methyl parathion, tech 80%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.25	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.30	—
Methyl paratnion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.			
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb 6lb dms	lb	6.90	—
Methyl salicylate USP cns., 500-lb. lots	lb.	.62½	.67½
Methyl testosterone USP 100-gram bots	gram.	No Prices.	
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls, dlvd N of Tenn and N C., E of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb	2.00	—
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis	lb	4.35	—
Methyl violet toner dlvd prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss N C., S C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald with Chicago			
Methylene blue, fib dms., 100-lb. lots frt adjusted	lb	3.25	—
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., l.t.l., works	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks maximum load limit, works	lb.	12½	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works	lb.	13½	—
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).			
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).			
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).			
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04	—
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh works	lb	.02	—
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.06½	—
bgc. l.c.l., ex-whse.	lb.	.07¼	—
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.06¼	—
paint or lacquer, bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or freight, alld. E	lb.	.09	—
rubber, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.08	—
bgs. l.c.l. ex-whse. or frt. alld E	lb.	.08¾	—
wallpaper, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.08¾	—
bgs. ex-whse or frt. alld E	lb	.09	—
white 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.08¼	—
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E	lb.	.09	—
Mica, wet-grd W of Miss ½c higher; W of Rockies 1c higher			
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works	lb.	.10	.11
laminating grades tankcars, works	lb.	.11	.12
Mineral black, bgs., works	lb.	.0160	.0675
Mineral oil, white, tech. 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy	gal.	.62	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.67	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.46	—
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.46	—
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.63	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.47	—
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.69	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.53	—
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.75	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.80	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.59	—
180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.77	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.82	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.61	—
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York	gal.	.84	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.89	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.63	—
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York	gal.	.84½	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.89½	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.68½	—
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1660	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1760	—
Mineral spirits, petroleum odorless, tanks, refy, Watson, Calif.	gal.	.25	—
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.25	—
Houston, Tex	gal.	.25	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.32	—
Newark	gal.	.29	—
New York, dlvd	gal.	.30½	—
Wood River, Ill	gal.	.2725	—
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd.	gal.	.37½	—
tankwagon, New York, dlvd.	gal.	.38½	—
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco	gal.	.169	—
tanks, east coast, New Jersey New York	gal.	.18	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.12875	—
tankwagon Boston	gal.	.20	—
Buffalo	gal.	.20½	—
Chicago	gal.	.289	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23½	—
Newark	gal.	.19	—
New York	gal.	.19	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.20½	—

Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).			
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works	lb.	6.30	—
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.14	.14½
tanks, New York	gal.	.18	—
Molybdated orange, bbls	lb.	.48	—
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works	kilo	7.84	—
325 mesh, ctns., works	kilo	9.13	—
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works	lb	1.15	—
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content	lb	1.39	—
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works	lb	1.20	—
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.57½	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.58½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	—
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).			
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E	lb.	.10½	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾	—
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	27½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	28½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.25	—
Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine (see N Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).			
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.38½	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. 100% basis.	lb.	.40	—
tanks, dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.35	—
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).			
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).			

Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Monoisopropylamine anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
Monomethylamine, 30 35% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald, 100% basis	lb.	.39	—
dms. l.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis	lb.	.39½	—
tanks, frt equald 100% basis	lb.	.29	—
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.36	—
dms. l.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis	lb.	.36½	—
tanks frt equald. 100% basis	lb.	.29	—
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½	—
Monoputassium glutamate dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. alld	lb	3.05	—
dms. 100-lb lots, same basis	lb.	3.25	—
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd	lb.	1.07	—
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).			
Montan wax, dom. refd. bgs	lb.	.29	.30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs.	lb.	.22	.24
German, bgs.	lb.	.26	.27
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 4-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).			

Morphine cns	oz	12.40	12.60
Morphine acetate anhyd. cns	oz	9.95	10.00
Morphine hydrobromide cns	oz	9.90	9.95
Morphine hydrochloride NF cns	oz	9.90	9.95
Morphine sulfate USP cns	oz	9.90	10.05
Morpholine, dms. c.l. dlvd E	lb	55¼	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd E	lb	56¼	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb	52¾	—
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid)			
Musk, syn. ambrette fib dms., 100-lb lots	lb	4.45	5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb	5.05	5.65
cns., 5-lb lots	lb	5.20	5.50
Ketone fib dms. 100-lb lots	lb	4.70	5.30
cns. 25-lb lots	lb	5.35	—
cns. 5-lb lots	lb	5.45	—
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb	1.40	—
cns. 25-lb lots	lb	1.45	—
cns. 5-lb lots	lb	1.50	—
Mustard seed Danish yellow, bgs.	lb.	.10¼	—
Montana, yellow, bgs	lb.	.09½	—
Montana, Oriental, bgs., No. 1	lb.	.08¼	—
Mustard oil syn. bots	lb	1.60	1.85
Mustard seed oil nat dms	lb	17½	Nom
Myristic acid, dms.	lb.	.23	.25½
tanks	lb.	.22½	—
Myrobalans, Bombay	ton.	52.00	53.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock	ton.	59.00	60.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock	ton.	73.00	74.00
Myrobalans extract, indian solid, 55% tannin bgs. ex dock, plus duty	lb	10½	10¾
Myrrh gum cs	lb	50	55

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137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum)
Naphtha petroleum, cleaner's 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140° F., flash tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - ¶
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —

Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .035 - .05
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 11¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs, 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid)
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib dms. lb 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt, adjusted lb 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms. 1-kilo basis activity gram. .35 - —
fib dms. 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .40 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots lb.550.00 -575.00
Spanish bots lb.70.00 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73 - .80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .80¾ - .87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .40½ - .48½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Green, bbls lb. .85 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- .40½
Nicotinamide, USP dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.50 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride dms., frt adjusted kilo 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt alld lb 1.20 - —
40% manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb 1.05 - —

Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd. kilo 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 7.50 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.78 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys. l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
Nitric acid, 40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be. cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys. l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys, extra, l.c.l., same basis, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
lb. .20 - .20½
5-pt. bots, extra, cs. c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-lb bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
n-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline dms. frt. alld lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .41
18-20 cps. bbls. c.l. same basis. lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼ ½, seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Spirit-soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
Nitroethane dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .24¾ - —
tanks dlvd E. lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald unit. 1.28 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25 - 4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works, unit-ton. 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane dms. c.l. dlvd E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .32½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald lb. .84 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .53 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c per lb higher
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .30 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.43 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
For shipments to western states add 2c. to above schedule.
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .35 - .38
Chinese, bgs lb No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs. lb. 1.85 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.85 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP dist. East Indian cns., dms lb.12.00 -15.75
USP dist. West Indian, cns. dms. lb.13.00 -15.75
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 .12
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .50 - .70
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 1le. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

completely independent of any natural source

Continuous olfactory control.

the new 'ROCHE' Aromatics offer the perfume designer and manufacturer:

- *previously unattainable stability in quality, supply, and price*
- *uniformity of raw materials never before achieved*
- *unexplored possibilities for creation of new interesting fragrances*
- *opportunity for long-range planning and purchasing*

now available

LINALOOL 'Roche'

A purer material than any previously offered to the industry. Free from the impurities present in the linalool from natural sources. Contains no other alcohols or terpenes. Olfactorily pure and floral in character. No residual 'after odor.' Unusually stable in soap.

LINALYL ACETATE 'Roche'

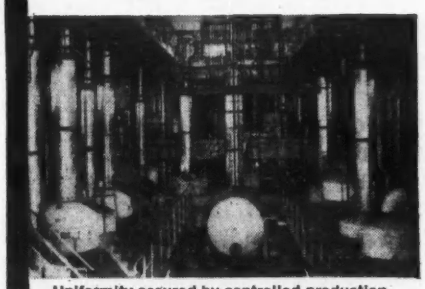
A very pure linalyl acetate containing no other esters and no terpenes. The Roche special process also precludes the formation of any other alcohols during the esterification process. Olfactorily pure and clean in odor. No residual 'after odor.' Unusually stable in soap.

GERANYL ACETONE 'Roche'

A completely new synthetic aromatic. Possesses a soft green odor with a rose note. A good base for synthetic lavender, geranium and rose bouquet. Stable in soap.

NEROLIDOL 'Roche'

Pure nerolidol. Light balsamic odor. Excellent fixative. Blends well with any perfume compound.



Uniformity assured by controlled production.

Constant control of uniformity.

Part of the specialized manufacturing facilities for maintaining uniformity of 'Roche' Aromatics.

Detailed information on each product will be furnished on request.

'Roche' Aromatics are available through principal essential oil distributors

AROMATICS DIVISION
HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC • Roche Park • Nutley 10 • New Jersey • NUtley 2-5000
New York City: OXford 5-1400

Oiticica oil, liq., dms.	lb.	.18 -	.18¼
tanks	lb.	.16½-	—
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms.	lb.	.19¾-	.22¼
tanks	lb.	.17¼-	—
Single-dist., dms.	lb.	.18½-	.21
tanks	lb.	.16 -	—
Oleo oil, extra, dms.	lb.	.19¼-	.19½
Oleostearine, dms.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).			
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs.	lb.	.20	Nom.
Tears, cs.	lb.	.22 -	.30
Olibanum oil, bots.	lb.	5.50 -	7.65
Extra fine, bots.	lb.	8.00 -	9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot duty-paid	gal.	2.45 -	2.50
Olivine, crude, works	ton.	12.00 -	—
20 mesh, works	ton.	15.00 -	—
100 mesh, works	ton.	20.00 -	—
Opium, USP cns	oz.	19.20 -	19.45
USP gran. cns.	oz.	21.65 -	21.90
powd., cns	oz.	21.65 -	21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	2.00 -	2.35
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	1.10 -	1.75
Messina, cns	lb	3.85 -	5.85
West Indian, cns., dms.	lb	2.50 -	3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	65.00 -	120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	.90 -	—
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.14 -	.16

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.00 -	—
Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb.	.55 -	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.68 -	—
Verona, bls	lb.	.35 -	.40
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.44 -	—

Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)

Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40 -	—
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb.	.19 -	—
Ouabain, USP, bots.	gram.	3.00 -	4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs.	lb.	.79	Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs.	lb.	.87	Nom.
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.18¾-	—
bbls., smaller lots, works	lb.	.19¾-	—
b Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.14 -	1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works	lb	4.75 -	5.00
cns., smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92 -	5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms.	lb.	.14½-	.15¼
tanks	lb.	.12¼-	—
Palm oil, acid, dist., dms.	lb.	.15¾-	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.13¾-	.14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns.	lb.	4.75 -	6.00
Papain, African, bots.	lb.	No prices.	
Ceylon, bots.	lb.	No prices.	
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots	oz.	5.00 -	—
cns., smaller lots	oz.	5.05 -	5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns	oz.	7.10 -	7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs.	lb.	.31 -	—
Hungarian, bgs.	lb.	.35 -	—
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.32 -	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.32 -	.46
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.35 -	—

Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid)
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitro aniline)
Para-anisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).

Para toner, red, bbls.	lb.	1.21 -	—
Chlorinated, kgs.	lb.	1.35 -	—
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0710-	—
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0815-	—
125°-127° F. ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0815-	—
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0815-	—
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0815-	—
135°-137°F. ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0815-	—

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.

Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy.	gal.	.14 -	—
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).			
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼-	.14¼
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.167 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.182 -	—
USP X, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.20 -	—
fib. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.21½-	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.14 -	—
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—

Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)

Parathion, ethyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.36 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.41 -	—

Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.

Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).

Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.45 -	—
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	No stocks.	
Patchouli oil, dms.	lb.	5.00 -	5.75
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).			
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	1.00 -	—

Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills	ton.	64.00 -	65.00
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills.	lb.	.17½-	—
Refd., dms.	lb.	.23 -	.23½
tanks	lb.	.21 -	—
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls.	lb.	2.05	2.06
Dom., tech., powd. 150 jelly grade, rapid set, bbls	lb.	1.32 -	—
Slow set, bbls.	lb.	1.33 -	—
Imp., Danish, ex whse.	lb.	1.28 -	—
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units.		.0675-	.0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units.		.0675	-.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units.		.0775-	.0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns.	lb.	2.30 -	2.75
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.22	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½	.30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.			
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30½-	—
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)			
Pentane, indust., tanks Tex refy.	gal.	.14 -	—
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs or more	lb.	6.00 -	—
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs.	lb.	.26¼-	—
Lampong black, bgs.	lb.	.26 -	—
Sarawack black, bgs.	lb.	.25¾-	—
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs.	lb.	.27 -	—
Japanese, hontaka, bgs.	lb.	.28 -	—
Santaka, bgs.	lb.	.26 -	—
Funtuas, bgs.	lb.	.31 -	—
Sudanese, bgs.	lb.	.35 -	—
Zanzibar, bgs.	lb.	.48 -	—
White, Muntok, bgs.	lb.	.39 -	—
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms	lb.	.70	.75
imp. USP bls	lb.	.85	—
Peppermint oil, nat., dms.	lb.	3.60 -	4.05
Redist., USP, dms.	lb.	4.00 -	4.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¼-	—
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—

Only Exchange Brand Orange Oil goes so far!

Because it comes only from California oranges, richer in flavor strength, more intense in aromatic constituents. It is made and guaranteed by the Sunkist Growers, whose experience and skills in citrus-product manufacture are unmatched.

You insure your reputation on the flavor of your product. You safeguard it by using only Exchange Brand Orange Oil, U.S.P. You can depend on it to turn out a superior product—batch after batch, year after year.

Ask your distributor for Exchange Brand Orange Oil—in the sealed container. It adds so little to the cost of your finished goods that you cannot afford to pay less.

EXCHANGE BRAND ORANGE OIL, U.S.P.
Exchange
CALIFORNIA COLD PRESSED

Sunkist Growers PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA
Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

UNGERER & COMPANY, INC.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Sunkist Growers, Products Department.

Peri acid, dry bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, bbls, frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.95
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil South American, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.95
Petrolatum cream dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .10½- —
tanks, refy lb .05½- —
Extra amber dms. c.l., refy lb .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .09½- —
tanks, refy lb .04½- —
lily white, dms., c.l., refy lb .08½- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb .10½- —
tanks, refy lb .05¾- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy lb .06¾- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .09¼- —
tanks, refy lb .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret dms., c.l., works lb 16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb 91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms. 100-lb lots lb 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (See sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 89-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret dms., frt alld E of Rockies lb. .18 - —
non-ret dms. l.c.l. same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks same basis lb 16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. 17½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. 18½- —
tanks same basis lb 15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb 17½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
dms., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. 18¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - 1.32
fib. dms., smaller lots lb 1.33 1.37
Phenothiazine drench fib dms. t.l., dlvd lb .44 - —
fib dms l.t.l., same basis lb .47 - —
NF, fib dms., t.l., same basis lb .43 - —
fib. dms. l.t.l., same basis lb .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln. 50%, bots lb. 2.95 - —
100% bots lb 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetic acid pure, cryst., cns lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms., 200-lb lots dlvd E lb 3.45 - —
fib dms. smaller lots, dlvd E lb 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb .42 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb 38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine dms. frt alld. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs. fib dms. works lb 1.70 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms. works lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 75½- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 76¼ —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. lb. 1.30 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine dms., 1,000-lb lots works lb 1.10 —
dms. smaller lots works lb 1.15 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb 1.14 1.45
Standard dms lb 1.10 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid)
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 250-lb lots, dlvd. E lb 1.80 - —
fib dms. smaller lots dlvd E lb 2.10 — —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.25
o-Phenylphenol dms., l.c.l. works lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs. c.l. works lb 38½- —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .32½- .36
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb 6.40 - —
CP, bots. works lb 17.75 - —
Tech. fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton. 5.11 - —
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.51 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.16 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 7.16 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.16 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.57 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus amorph. red dms. t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow) solid dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb .20 - .20½
dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb 21½- —
tanks, works, frt equald lb .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride dms., c.l., works lb 14 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb 15 - —
tanks, works lb 12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. 1395- .1450
dms. l.c.l. works lb. 1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l. works lb. .38 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb 14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .15 - —
tanks, works lb 12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb 22 - —
tanks, same basis lb 20½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 3.45 - —
Resinated, bbls. same basis lb 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.69 - —
Phthalocyanine blue dlvd prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 3c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb 3.95 - —
Resinated bbls. lb 3.50 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb 1.71 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide 1,000-lb lots or more lb 5.00 - —
NF lb 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .44 - —
tanks same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline 5°C. dms. c.l. works. lb. .32½- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Picric acid NF bbls lb. .85 - —
Tech. bbls lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.65 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .65 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .31½- —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms lb. 3.75 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. l.c.l. ex whse New York. lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist. dms. ex whse, New York lb. .176 - —
dms. dlvd. lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, coml. dms. c.l. works. lb .0561- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .0634- —
dms. c.l. ex whse., New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks works lb. .046 - —
Rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, south gal. 1.25 - —
dms incl. l.c.l. ex whse., New York gal. 1.36½- —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works gal. 1.12 - —
dms incl. l.c.l. ex whse., New York gal. 1.23½- —
Pink root, bls. lb 2.50 - —
Piperazine, dry, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots lb. 1.24 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate 100-lb lots. lb 1.22 - —
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.10 - —
Piperonyl butoxide dms. dlvd E lb 4.50 5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene dms. dlvd E lb 3.70 4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 68.00 - 75.00
Pleurisy root bls. lb .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin NF dms lb 15.60 - 16.10
Poke root, bls. lb .19 - .23
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb .46 - .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms. 20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .41 - —
dms. 10,000-20,000-lb lots works. lb. .43 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb .46 - .48
Pontianak copal gum chips bgs lb .26 - —
Nuts bgs lb .37 .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Danish lb. .24 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. No Stocks
Turkish, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Potash, caustic, liq. 45% basis, dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF dms lbs .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate USP gran., dms lb .22 - —
USP powd., dms lb .24 - —
Potassium bichromate gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt lb. .40½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
Imp., gran. or powd., kgs lb. .33½- .37
Potassium bromate, dms 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .53 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, NF gran., bbls. dms lb. 20 - —
NF, powd., bbls., dms lb. 21 - .22
Tech., calcined, bbls. c.l. works. 100 lbs 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst. dms. c.l., works lb. 12¼- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. 13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
NF, cryst., works, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
Powd. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs. c.l., works ton 33.50 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
bgs. c.l., works ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
powd. dms lb. .24 - .28
Potassium chromate, tech. bgs lb .50 .50½
Potassium citrate, USP gran. dms. lb. .43 - —
USP powd., dms lb .46½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms 20,000-lb lots or more works lb. 45 - —
dms. 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works lb. .455 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb .465 - —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .36
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .38 - .38½
Gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, contract price ton. 26.25 -26.50
bgs., c.l., works, list price. ton. 27.45 -27.50
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29½- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyropsophate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.00 -17.30
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be. 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs 6.55 6.90
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums .04c per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt alld E lb. .746 - .818
Potassium sulfate, agricultural 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton .64 - —
bulk, works, July forward. unit-ton. .67 - —
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 .33
gran., dms lb .18½ —
powd. dms lb 16 17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 96
Tech. dms., works lb 77 79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l. works. lb. .16¼ —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½ —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾ —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price. ton. 13.45 —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd. dms., c.l lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .43½ .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb .50 —
fib dms., l.c.l., works lb 52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato)
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No Prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms. 1,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb 2.83 - —
dms. 100-500 fb. lots lb 2.95 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No Prices
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No Prices
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .1005- —
(¼c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb. 24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.90 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -65.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride, prices in west 1c. higher same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Propylene glycol, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Husks, bgs. lb. .39 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots. lb. .03¾- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton. 60.00 —
fine, bgs. ton. 60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 .36
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works. lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 41.75 42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 —
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .24½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls lb 3.17 3.28
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms lb 3.50 —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarified, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼ .08½
Clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock lb. .108718- —
Ordinary solid 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .099228 —
Quercetin, fib. dms., kilo lots kilo. 26.40 - —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .74½- .78
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —

Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns. 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .32 - —
Quinine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .27½- .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms., ..lb. .17½- .18
tanks ..lb. .16 - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.50 - —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Red, saunders, NF powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots. ..... gram. 1.40 - 1.60
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works frt. equald ..lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis..lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works..... lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms.lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs..lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs lb 6.60 —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..lb.33.00 -39.00
Synthetic ..lb.15.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs..lb. .30 - —
powd., bgs. ..lb. .38 - —
Riboflavin USP no. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo.40.00 - —
USP readily soluble bots. dlvd. kilo .130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms. kilo or more, dlvd. kilo.107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified., dms., l.c.l. Tanks, dlvd. E. ..lb. .14 Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots..oz.72.00 - —
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms..lb. .93 - 1.50
Spanish, tech., cns., dms.....lb. .50 - .90
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¼- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3..... gal. .3375- —
Rue oil, bots. ..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo.17.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots..... kilo.17.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo ..... kilo.18.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works ..lb. 3.23 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls..lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots .....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb lots.....lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots..... lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1585- —
Safrol, dms. ..lb. .80 - .95
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins..lb.36.00 - —
Sage, Greek, bgs ..lb. .14 - —
Dalmatian, cns. ..lb. .36 - .40
Italian, cns. ..lb. .14 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots.....lb.25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Spanish, cns. ..lb. 1.20 1.45
Sago flour, raw bgs. .....lb .07 .07¼
Refd., bgs. ..lb. .09 - .09¼
Sal suda (see Soda ash).
Salicylamide, 100-lb dms. ..... lb 1.05 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37¼- —
fib dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd..lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd .. lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb. .50½- —
less than 1,000 lbs..... lb. .53½- —
100 lb. fib. dms. 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. ... lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb. .57½- —
less than 1,000 lbs..... lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF gran., bbls., kgs. ... lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom. bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, E. Indian chips, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
Powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns.....lb.11.20 -13.25
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.

Sassafras oil, artif., dms.....lb. .89 - .92
Nat., dom., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 2.15
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. .....lb. .50 - .65
Savin oil, USP, cns. .....lb. 7.50 - —
Savory oil, cns. .....lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis..lb. .85 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld. 100% basis. lb. .93 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - .75
Seidlitz mixture, 6b dms. 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½ - —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 2.65 2.70
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings ..... lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls..... lb. .19 - .20
No. 2, bls..... lb. .16 - .17
No. 3, bls..... lb. .14 - —
pods, bls ..... lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls ..... lb. 7.50 8.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms..... lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Indian nat., bgs lb. No Prices.
Mediterranean, hulled, bgs....lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .17 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled shipt., bgs., lb. .25 - —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .58 - —
Orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots..lb. .38 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots...lb. .34 - .35
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots..... lb. No Stocks
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works..gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... gal. .42 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works .... lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works... lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry grd. 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton.25.00 —
bgs. l.c.l. works ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works .... ton.20.00 —
bgs., l.c.l. works .... ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l. works lb. .18 —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .22 .30½
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs...Troy oz. .88½- —

Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .89½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .90 - —
bots., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .91 - —
Silver nitrate CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .63¼- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots..... oz. .63½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .64½- —
bots., 250-oz. lots ..... oz. .64¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c per oz. higher
Silver proteinate, mild, USP bots. dms. 1,000-oz lots oz 1.15 —
Strong, NF bots dms. 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.10 —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns.....lb.53.00 - —
Soapbark, crushed, bls..... lb. .35 - —
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .35 - —
Whole, bls. ..... lb. .30 —
Soda ash dense, 58%, paper bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts 100 lbs 3.00 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.60 —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.85 —
paper bgs. l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs 3.95 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.55 —
Soda, caustic, flake 76%, dms. c.l. works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Liq., 50% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.90 —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis .100 lbs. 2.90 3.00

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

The trend in modern automobile finishes is to acrylic lacquers for beautiful and mar-resistant finishes. Methyl Ethyl Ketone is one of the important solvents used in these new lacquers.

Acrylic lacquers for use in automotive and furniture surface coatings contribute durability, high gloss, and color retention. The high quality of Enjay Methyl Ethyl Ketone meets the exacting requirements for an acrylic lacquer solvent.

*Methyl Ethyl Ketone

ENJAY

Pioneer in Petrochemicals

FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION on specifications and performance characteristics of Methyl Ethyl Ketone, contact the nearest Enjay office. Shipments will be made from conveniently located distribution points in tank car, truck, or 55 gal. drum quantities.

ENJAY COMPANY, INC., 15 West 51st Street, New York 19, N.Y.
Other Offices: Akron • Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Detroit • Los Angeles • New Orleans • Tulsa

Soda, Caustic—Sulfamethazine

Soda, caustic, liq., 73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal conc., bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 2.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
NF, 60%, gran. dms. c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted lb 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works, lb. .17½- —
less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¼
Sodium bifluoride bbls, c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.40 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst. monohydrated (see Soda sal)
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .09½- 10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms. only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP gran. bgs. lb. .05 —
Sodium chloroacetate tech., dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chlorite tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
dms. 20-ton lots or more works. lb. .66 —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chromate, anhyd. fib dms., c.l. t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs. l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd. dms lb. .62 —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½- .27½
USP XIV gran. dms lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms. 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms. works lb. .15 - —
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works lb. .15¾- —
Anhyd. dms. c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .18¾- —
Sodium ferrocyanide bgs. 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs. smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97% fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs. c.l. works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. lb. .37¼- .38¼
Sodium hydride powd. dms. works, lb. 1.90 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd. photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs 8.05 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.45 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb 100 lbs 7.65 —
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, pea, cryst, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.55 - —
photo grade bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.05 - —

Sodium hyposulfite pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.42 2.54
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms. works lb. .26½ —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- .20¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton.92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.150.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. ton.155.00 - —
Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.268.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.273.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works, lb. .19½- —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate bbls. frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works, 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, f.t equald lb. .92 .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt alld lb. .73 .79
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)
Sodium naphthionate bbls lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l. works ton.48.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.45.25 - —
Sodium nitrate, imp., 100-lb. bags., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton.49.75 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.46.25 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 85% bgs. works. 100 lbs.12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate)
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs. c.l works, frt. equald lb. .26 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .25 - —
bgs. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 26½ .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min truckloads, ¼c per lb over carlot prices.
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Sodium peroxide dms c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .20½- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP LX, gran., dms. lb. .50 - .51
NF, powd., dms. lb. .53 - .54
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.95
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald.100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald.100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.50
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c higher than bgs
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald. 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis.100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms.lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 - 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. Zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) All states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb E of 98° N C., S C., Tenn and Tex. N of 31 and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W. of 96°, Kan., Neb W of 98°, N D., Okla., S D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.85 - —

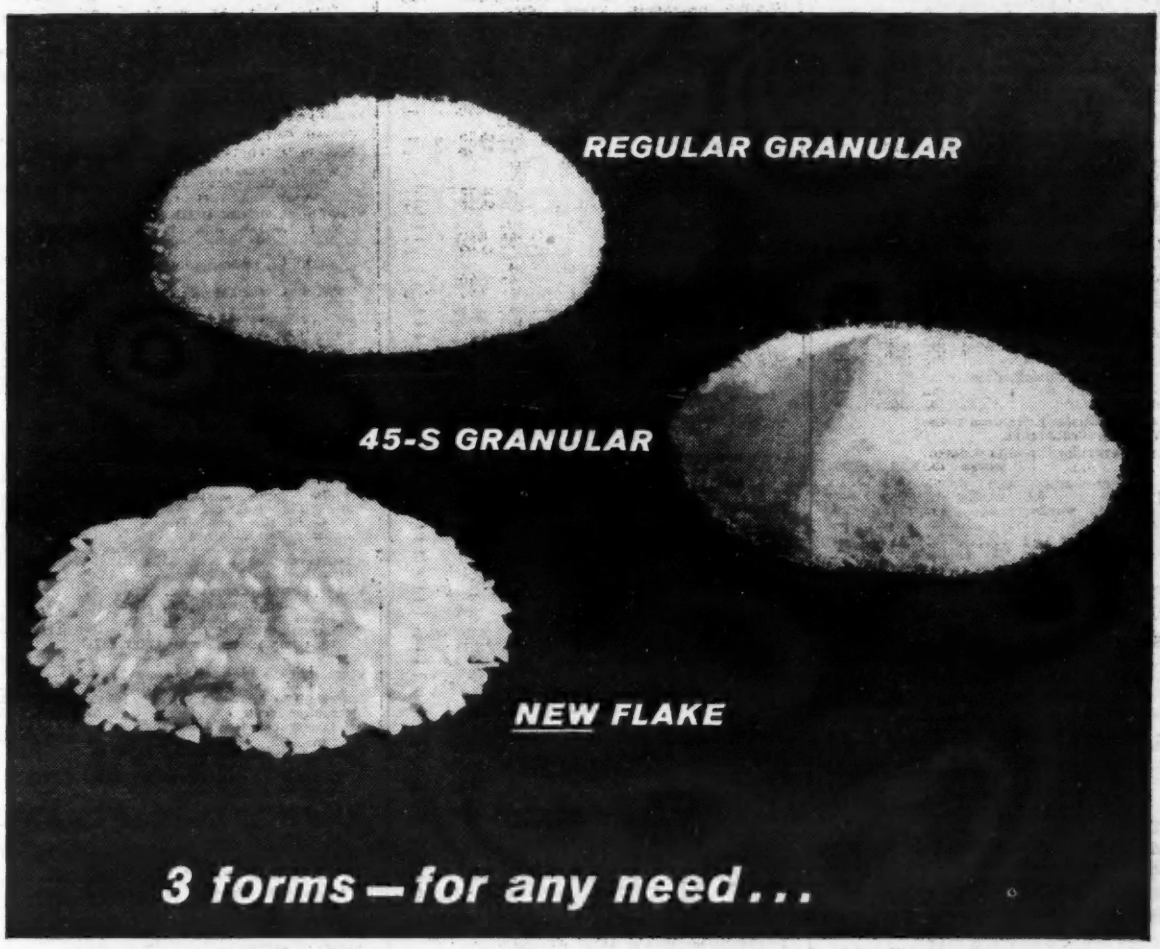
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.s., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher
Sodium stannate, dms. works, frt. alld. E lb. .598 - .638
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd. dms lb. .22½- —
Sodium sulfate, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton.54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., e.s., works, E., frt. equald. lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same baris lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .85 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .37½- —
90%, 100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
50-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¼c per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 -10.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E. lb. 1.18 Nom.
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey gal. .345 - —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
322°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .32 - —
324°-349°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
334°-392°F. b.r., 19°c. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .25 - —
365°-404°F. b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .43 - —
367°-421°F. b.r. 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .32 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F. b.r., 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .24 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
266°-374°F. b.r. 28°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
284°-383°F. b.r., 35°C m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F. b.r., 36°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .30
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .28 - .39

Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton.62.00 -63.00
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .11½- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05½- —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1577- —
tanks lb. .1377- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1527- —
tanks lb. .1327- —
salad, dms. lb. .15¾- .16
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19 .21½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Single-distilled, dms. lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Soybean pitch, dms., works lb. .05 .05¼
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb .23 —
Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.65 - 4.80
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1825- .1850
tanks lb. .1650- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1725- .1750
tanks lb. .1550- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls. lb. .16 .18
White, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .14 .16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .757 - .767
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.01½- 1.02½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .952 - 1.446
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .82½- .83¼
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.009 - 1.029
Starch, corn pearl paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.53 - —
Powd., paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Starch potato dom., (Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0635- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
bgs., ex whse, New York lb. .08¾- .10
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse lb. .14 .15
Starch, wheat, bgs. lb .08½ .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb .60 .61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed bgs lb. .17 - .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
Triple pressed, bgs. lb. .19¼- .21¾
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stoddard solvent, petroleum tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works, lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, bbls., works, lb. .46 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots, lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l. works, 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb 1.88 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.00 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Tech., 99.2%, tanks, bulk lb. .1260- —
c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .1510- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1710- —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styroly) acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .73
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy. E. lb. .0885- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .67¼- .72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms kilo. 8.80 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms kilo. 7.70 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms.kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo. 5.50 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
Powd., dms kilo.18.75 -19.85

Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 - 18.50
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.03 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms kilo 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo. 14.12 - 14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine USP XV, powd., bots. tins kilo. 15.45 - 16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo. 16.55 - 17.65
Sulfathiazole NF X, powd., dms. kilo 5.50 - 5.85
microcrystals, dms. kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms. kilo 6.05 - 6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b cars mines long-ton 23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton 25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton 25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton 24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower.
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Sulfur, refd., flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
Sulfur, refd., salt block, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block bbls., mines, 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.80 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers 98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.53 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535 —
tanks, works lb. .045 —
Refrigeration 150-lb cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton. 39.50 - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 205.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton. 200.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb 4.25 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns lb. 2.10 - 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 31.00 - 38.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton. 38.00 - —
Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - 39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 20.00 - 25.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. .05½ - .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works lb. .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - 70.00
tanks, works ton. 40.00 - —
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- .11⅞
inedible, fancy bleachable tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- —
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09¾- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅞- —
Tallow, inedible, prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅞- .08
special, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅞- .07⅞
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15½- .18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½ - .17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York, bulk, unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk, unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.06 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.96 2.01
Tech., dms. lb 1.05 —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .10½- .11½
Siamese, first quality, same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53% dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .51 - —
Imp., bgs. lb .40 - .44
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Extra, dms. lb. .41 - .70
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No Prices
Testosterone proprionate, USP gram. No Prices
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms. c.l. t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61 - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .51 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb 35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l. t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., t.c.l. t.t.l. Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd E of Denver lb .34 - —
tanks, dlvd W of Denver lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 - 10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - 10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb 3.65 - —



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Hydrogen Peroxide • Aluminum Chloride • Snowflake® Crystals • Monochlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene
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Position_____
Company_____
Phone_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____

Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. drms kilo 40.00 - —
USP, ampule grade fib. drms kilo 42.00 - —
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. drms kilo 40.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, drms., ton lots lb 72 - —
drms., less ton lots lb 74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated PTMA kgs. works lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid refd. cbys. 100% basis lb 1.35 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif. drms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech. bgs. t.l. frt. alld. lb 33 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt alld lb 35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif. fib drms., 100-lb lots or more works lb 3.50 —
dl-Threonine, bots. 1-kilo lots kilo 450.00 500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .26 —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .33 - —
white, cns lb 2.20 —
Tech. white cns lb 40 1.85
Thymol, fib drms lb 2.60 3.00
Thymol iodide NF drms. lb 7.30 - —
Timbo root, (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) lb. .93 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Anatase, granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton 180.00 - —
5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y. ton 205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton 215.00 - —
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O2, reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- —
30% Ti O2, high-tinting, drms., c.l., lb. .14⅝- —
drms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium hydride, powd., drms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., drms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
drms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols mixed, NF, conc. pure basis bots kilo 91.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo 134.20 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc. pure basis, bots kilo 166.00 —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots kilo 148.00 —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo 122.00 —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo 30.50 33.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., 3° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .32 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .31 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. 29¼- —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. 29½- —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .31 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. 29¼- —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .32 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .32 - —
o-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., drms., works lb 70 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, drms., c.l., t.l. works lb .17 - —
drms., l.c.l., works lb .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, drms., c.l. or t.l lb 90 - —
drms., 125 lbs. to t.l lb 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, drms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb 79 - —
drms., l.c.l., same basis lb 80 - —
tanks, same basis lb 78 - —
o-Toluidine, drms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .27 - —
drms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, drms, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
Solid, drms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt alld lb 70 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb 92 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs. works lb 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. drms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura cks lb No prices
Brazilian, Surinam cs lb 1.35 —
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns oz .42 —
Toxaphene, drms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .22 - —
drms., l.c.l., t.l. works lb .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.50 - 4.50
No. 2, cs. lb 3.40 —
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
USP, powd., bbls. lb 1.25 1.38
Triacetin, drms., c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies lb 39 - —
drms., l.c.l., same basis lb 40 - —
tanks, same basis lb .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. drms., c.l. frt alld E of Denver lb. 42½ —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. drms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt alld. E. of Denver lb 40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, drms., c.l., works lb. 52½ —
drms., l.c.l., same basis lb 53½- —
tanks, same basis lb 50 - —
Tributylamine, drms., c.l., works lb 67½- —
drms., l.c.l., same basis lb 68½- —
tanks, same basis lb 65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb 2.00 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, drms., c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
drms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt alld. E lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¼c higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, drms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
drms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, drms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, drms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, drms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb 13 - —
drms., l.c.l., frt alld lb 15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt equald lb 12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T)
Tricholine citrate 65% soln. ret. cbys, works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, drms., c.l. dlvd lb 35 - —
drms., l.c.l. dlvd lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .32½- —
Petroleum, drms., c.l., dlvd lb .41½- —
drms., l.c.l., dlvd lb 35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb 32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, drms, dlvd lb 28½ —
drms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .27½- —
Triethanolamine, drms., c.l. dlvd. E lb 24½- —
drms., l.c.l., same basis lb 25½- —
tanks, same basis lb .22 - —
Triethylamine, drms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech, non-ret. drms., c.l., frt alld E of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. drms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb 43¾ —
Triethyl phosphate, drms., c.l., dlvd lb 40½- —
drms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb 41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb 38 - —
Triethylene glycol, drms., c.l., dlvd. E lb 21 - —
drms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb 22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, drms., c.l., dlvd E lb 51½- —
drms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb 52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb 49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, drms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
drms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln. drms., c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis lb 35 - —
drms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, drms. c.l. t.l. works, lb 50 - —
drms., l.c.l., works lb 51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs. l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls. c.l. frt. equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb 90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 18½ - —
Tripropylene glycol, drms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld E lb. .21 - —
drms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. alld E lb. .22 - —
Tripropylene glycol, tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c per lb higher in West
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic)
dl-Tryptophane, fib cans, works lb 75.00 —
Tung oil, drms., c.l., New York lb. .22¾- —
drms., l.c.l., New York lb. .24 - .24½
tanks, New York lb. .21¼- —
tanks, domestic mills lb. .21 Nom.
Tungsten metal powd. 2-5 microns, drms., works lb. 3.73 - —
Tungstic acid, tech, drms, 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.15 Nom.
drms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.30 Nom.
Turkey red, bbls. works lb 62 —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores)
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., drms lb. .28 - .50
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram 55 58
Tuscan red, bbls. frt. equald lb 26 32

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb bbls, dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 35 39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equald. with Chicago.
Umber, pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, drms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea 46% N, indust. bgs., c.l. t.l., dlvd E ton 125.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd E, ex whse. ton 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd E ton 110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades N basis, tanks, Belle W. Va ton 126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton 124.50 - —
37 grade tanks same basis ton 153.00 - —
Urethane USP, drms., t.l., t.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
drms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Indian bgs lb .29 - —
dl-Valine, drms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton 88.00 -90.00
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton 66.00 -67.00
Valonia extract, powd, 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech. drms., works lb 1.28 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls. works lb 09½ 12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 9.00 - 9.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 9.25 - 9.75
whole, tins lb. 9.50 -10.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.50 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. drms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.85 - 3.10
100-lb fib drms. smaller lots. lb. 2.95 3.10
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb 0625- —
40%, bgs. works lb 0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 13.00 -15.50
Haitian, cs. lb. 10.00 -11.50
Java, cns lb. 11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 4.50 —
Victoria blue toner bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. drms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. drms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 2, 55-gal. drms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
55-gal. drms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., drms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 .12
Vinyl ether, tech. drms. c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
drms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots. 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots. 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., drms., works lb .30 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech. drms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl methyl ether cyls. works lb .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate monomer, drms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49½- —
drms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb 47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 drms to tanks, works lb. 1.34 - —
1 to 9 drms., works lb. 1.42 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.31 - —
Vinyltoluene, drms., c.l., frt, alld. lb. .16 - —
drms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units 02½ —
Virginia type red, bbls. works lb 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 67.50 - —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 43.88 - —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin B1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B12, cryst., 1-10 gram vials, gram 215.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B12 activity, gram 175.00 - —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B12 with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo 247.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, drms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
drms, 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton 78.50 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton 73.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. 08¼- .08½
Wattle extract, solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08275- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. 0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. drms. gal. 12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP powd. drms., lb 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .18 - —
thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb 8.35 -10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.10
Wintergreen oil, syn (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb 16 .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb .23 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works, ton 39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton 56.00 - —
medium, bgs. c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil)
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF)
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 4.90 - 5.80

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist. gal. .34 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .34 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31¼- —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .33 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31¼- —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .34 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .31¼- —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .34 - —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Cryst. 56°-53°C. m.p. dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Xylidines, mixed o-m-p, dms. c.l. or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks same basis lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns	lb.	2.15	2.75
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.52	—
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.6	—
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.60	—
Torula, USP, dlvd	lb.	.18	—
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.42	.43
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots	lb.	19.00	25.00

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually, For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots	lb.	28.00	40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No Stocks.	
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins	oz.	3.73	4.23

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.38	—
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	—
Tech., dms., t.l., works	lb.	.29	—
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202	—
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Precip., powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Soln., 50% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.80	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
Tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.20	—
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.43	—
fib dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.93	—
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
Basic, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.34	—
Zinc cyanide dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.53	—
dms., smaller lots works	lb.	.57	—
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1360-	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls. works	lb.	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½-	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.23½-	—
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.10	—
Prime western, slabs, New York	lb.	.10½-	—
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
Zinc nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.15¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼-	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.44	.45
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.47	.48
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.36¼-	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½-	.14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	.46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75	—
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.2530-	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼-	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜-	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½-	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜-	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l. works	lb.	.04⅜-	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04¾-	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride powd., dms., works	lb.	7.25	9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½-	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½-	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.60½-	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.53	.61
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62	.83
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½-	—

Barytes Firms Cited for Buying Competition

—*Continued from page 3*

ing Company, Butte, Mont., in Missoula County, Mont.

The effects of the acquisitions, the complaints allege, may be substantially to lessen competition or to tend toward monopoly in:

- The production and sale of crude barytes.
- The buying and processing of both crude and crushed and ground barytes.
- The selling of it to well-drilling, chemical, paint, and other industries.
- The prices, supply, and quality of barytes.
- The producing, processing, buying, and selling of it.

As an illustration of the companies' alleged dominance in this highly concentrated industry of rapidly growing importance, the complaints give these statistics:

Of the 1953 production of 920,000 tons of crude barytes, Magnet Cove produced 24 percent and National Lead 30 percent. In 1956, the former accounted for 32 percent and the latter for 31 percent of the nation's production of 1,350,000 tons of crude barytes.

Magnet Cove's share of the total sales of crushed and ground barytes increased from about 27 percent in 1953 to about 44 percent in 1956, while National Lead's share was approximately 47 percent in 1953 and 38 percent in 1956.

In dollar volume, Magnet Cove's sales of crushed and ground barytes rose from less than $5.5 million in 1953 to better than $18.2 million in 1956, and National Lead's sales jumped from $9.7 million to $15.9 million.

Together, the companies accounted for 54 percent of the country's crude barytes in 1953 and 63 percent in 1956; and for 74 percent of the total sales of crushed and ground barytes in 1953, and 82 percent three years later.

The companies are granted thirty days in which to file answers to the complaints. Hearings before an FTC hearing examiner are scheduled in New York City on the following dates: Dresser Industries, Inc., June 3, and National Lead Company, June 5.

Following reports of the charges, National Lead Company denied there was any violation of law involved in the acquisition of the barytes mining properties. They were acquired to obtain needed reserves of barytes ore to assure a continuing supply of barytes and essential components of the oil well drilling muds which the company produces for the petroleum industry, the firm stated.

Chemical Firm's Dividends Off Slightly During March

Although cash dividends paid by chemical corporations issuing public reports slipped during March slightly below those of the comparable month last year, the total for the first three months of this year was ahead of the same period of 1957, according to the Department of Commerce.

Cash dividends of the chemical companies totalled $116.2 million last month compared with $116.7 million during March, 1957. For the first three months of this year the dividends totaled $219.7 million as against $211.7 million for the first three months of last year.

Oil refining company dividends totalled $331.5 million during March against $320.4 million a year ago, and $341.4 million for the first three months of this year compared with $330.6 million in the comparable period last year.

12 MAJOR PRODUCT GROUPS

NOTE THESE 12 MAJOR PRODUCT GROUPS FOR WHICH STAUFFER IS A LEADING SOURCE OF SUPPLY

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COAGULANTS
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INDUSTRIAL SULFURS
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Hydrogen Chloride

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Potassium Nitrate

SULFUR COMPOUNDS
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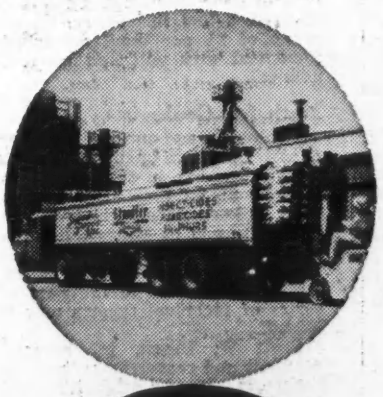

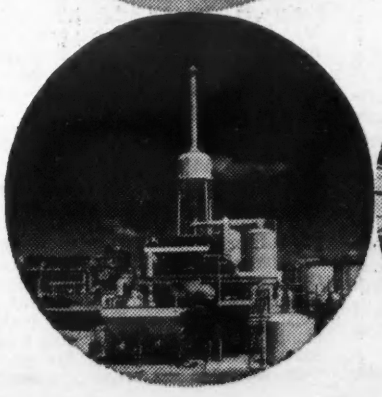

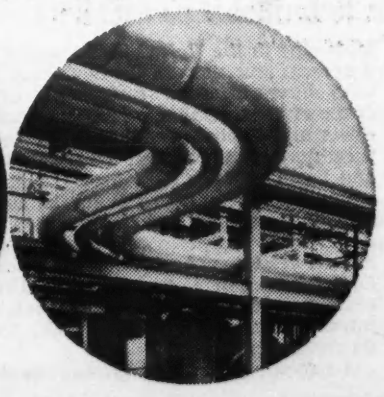

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Volume 173 **April 21, 1958** **No. 17**

Patchwork for Prosperity

It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that, during their recent Easter vacation, the members of congress got many an earful—yes, "enough to fill a book"—with reference to the recession and what to do about it. They have also got some suggestions and recommendations from the President. The application of what they have been told and what they, on some basis, think in that connection gives a full promise that they are going to be very busy in various ways—especially politically—for some time. But, what are they going to accomplish? What can they accomplish?

It is quite evident that the role of government in any endeavor to deal resultfully with the business letdown can be little, if anything, other than dealing with symptoms of the basic disorder. The most serious symptom with which it will have to do is unemployment. That has been recognized in the President's recent comment on governmental participation in the remedying of the disorder. But, there has been no evidence that government recognizes that all it can do is provide more or less adequate temporary relief at a quite heavy cost. It cannot get to the basic affliction—to say nothing of applying any remedial treatment with any real promise of success.

In its concern for the relieving of unemployment, government has given attention to a number of remedies. Congress has been asked to extend in dollars and in days the program of unemployment compensation. It also has a very big catalog of public works projects from which it can be expected to select a few billion dollars' worth of something to be paid for by those who provide the federal financial resources. The effects of those remedies can, of course, be but temporary; but their application can be very much prolonged.

A unique move was started several weeks ago when the Department of Labor launched a campaign to urge unemployed residents of cities to consider the opportunities for getting work on farms through replacing the almost half a million Mexicans brought into this country last year. The Secretary of Labor appeared to think very well of those opportunities; although there was no indication of how the city idle would be got to the farms—if they would go—where they could be put up; what sort of pay they would be likely to want—and get—or what might be the effects of their union affiliations. About the same time, government officials in Mexico, disturbed by the overcrowding of cities by workers attracted by better pay, were reported to be studying ways of getting the workers back to the farms from which they had in large part come.

Another symptom of the letdown at which government has directed some at least advisory attention is the pile-up of inventories at all levels. Private enterprise has gone along with some of that advice, at least in the area of "Buy Now." But, there is a feeling in business that the inventory pile-up was a cause of the recession. It was, in fact, a symptom, arising, as did that of unemployment, from the extent to which production, employment, and other economic factors were expanded beyond reasonably justifiable needs.

The "Buy Now" campaign can be expected to have some reducing effect upon oversize inventories. But, it will make no substantial—if any—contribution toward a return of prosperity by way of the widely publicized inducing of buying by selling at cost. Prosperity derives only from profit; mere volume of disposal contributes nothing toward it. There is reason to feel, even to fear, that the pushing of inventory-reduction or other relief of a symptom by the offering of low prices will have an undesirable kickback for the retailers who adopt that practice and the manufacturers who support them when they endeavor to go back to normal pricing. It must be expected that there will be a strong consumer sentiment that, if an article can be sold now for, say 75 cents, asking $1 for it was and will be gouging.

There is a somewhat similar aspect to the overall remedial plan suggested by President Eisenhower, that prices, profits, and pay be held at current levels. It will be a natural reaction for the public to feel that, because prices are not going to be raised, there is no reason why it should do any special buying at this time, and that, if it does not buy, prices will be reduced, just as they are being treated in the current "Buy Now" push.

Government is not going to be able to do anything more than figure out a "cure" for the inflation-balancing deflation. The actual remedying must be done by private enterprise on the basis of the much-proclaimed confidence—confidence in self, in its ability to find out what the public wants and to provide exactly that at a satisfactory price. The three legs on which that undertaking must stand to be stable are research (commercial as well as technical), production, and salesmanship—not to be confused with the profitless "Buy Now" push.

World Human Relations

Even though this is the space age of nuclear something, there is still a large and important role in world affairs for the members of the human race. Whatever may be the nature and area of world relations as conceived and proclaimed and defended at governmental summits—or lesser elevations—the peoples of the world's nations are still primarily interested singly and in groups individualistically in human relations. That fact is clearly attested in the receptions experienced by real representatives of the cultures of the west or the east in their visits to the native lands of one another. The Russian ballet troupe in the United States and the American musicians in the Soviet countries have afforded convincing evidence of that. Similar evidence already exists and is commendably being further developed between this country and Latin America.

The exchange of students is contributing most encouragingly and importantly to the promotion of desirable human relations throughout the world. So is the exchange of educators and researchers under plans such as that of international fellowships at Stanford Research Institute.

A strongly potential movement in the furtherance of international human relations is the one designed to advance the study of foreign languages in public, private, and parochial schools, colleges, and adult education programs. This country has been sadly lacking in programs and facilities for education in that most importantly essential area. That is one of the major reasons why it has been considered isolationistic. Excellent support for the movement is being given to local programs by regional councils of the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. A vigorous campaign was launched recently in Denver, Colorado, with a series of commendable purposes, including raising the prestige of cultures represented by national groups in that city's metropolitan area, holding public meetings with guest speakers, panels, and cultural programs, establishing close cultural ties and exchanges with cities in other lands, and ascertaining what is being done in other cities in this country. That last purpose should be given nationwide reciprocity.

A most encouraging contribution to the development of world human relations is that made by the Council of Learned Societies through the holding in this country of congresses in the humanities and the social sciences. The Ford Foundation has made a grant of $500,000 toward the support of the council's program, in large part to defray the travel costs of foreign students attending the congresses over the next five or ten years. All business with any interest in world trade should lend a helping hand to the council's work. World trade—all trade—is based on human relations, and their cultivation will do much to develop international compatibility as a displacer of combatability.

Washington Talks It Over

Interior Dep't, Unconvinced on Salt Water "Freshening" Plan, Finds that Congressmen Will Push for it Anyway.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The Interior department doesn't feel that the science of converting saline water to "fresh" water is yet sufficiently advanced to warrant the expense of building demonstration plants. Some of the congressmen from the water-deficient areas, however, do not agree and plan to push for legislation to build at least one such plant, either this year or next.

There seems to be no doubt that considerable progress has been made since the saline conversion program was initiated by the department in 1952, but the immediate need as the department sees it is to put more of the promising processes under initial pilot plant testing and a few of those processes that respond the best in larger follow-up pilot plant testing.

Some processes will require fairly large plants for the initial tests, but the department wants to avoid concentration on one or two processes by providing sufficient flexibility in the program to accommodate various processes that will provide the answers to the complex problem of providing fresh water from different qualities of saline water, in different locations, for a variety of end-uses, and in widely varying quantities.

Costs are still the important factor in converting saline water for particular end-uses and it seems probable to the department that industrial uses will come first in utilizing converted water since some industries can afford to pay more than can be justified for agricultural or municipal uses at present.

Some industrial uses of converted sea water are already being made as in California where one of the utility companies is converting sea water for its boilers at one of its plants at about $650 an acre-foot ($2 per thousand gallons). From this it is evident that as conversion costs are reduced below this figure, to within the range of $1 per thousand gallons, other industrial uses will find conversion economical.

Math for Geologists

Geologists and mining engineers whose experiences have qualified them to be considered experts in their fields may have to bone up on their mathematics if they want to keep pace with developments.

The Bureau of Mines tells of a way to estimate grade and tonnage of ore reserves through the use of mathematics and of statistical analysis in the first of a new series of technical reports now being released.

Scott W. Hazen, jr., bureau mining methods and research engineer, wrote the report. It tells of a detailed study in which Mr. Hazen estimated the grade and tonnage of an Arizona manganese deposit by statistical analysis and for comparison, by three commonly used methods known as the cross-section, the polygon, and the triangle.

Admitting that much work must be done before the full value of statistical analysis can be appreciated, the author says that the method makes possible greater accuracy and reliability in mining-sampling procedures.

Conventional methods for determining the quantity and grade of ore reserves depend largely on the judgment and experience of the engineer in making the computations, thus introducing chances for variations in the results. Statistical analysis, while in no sense a substitute for the engineer's judgment and experience, is completely mathematical. Thus it is more objective and efficient and can reduce the variation or discrepancy between different estimators, especially on new deposits where estimates often must be made on the basis of a few samples.

UK, USSR and Soybeans

United Kingdom dealings with the Soviets on soybeans appear not to be working out so well. The cold spring weather in the UK has stepped up demand for vegetable cake and meal, but many processors are unable to meet the demand and blame the Soviets.

The shortage of cake and meal is reported due, in part, to the fact that the USSR has not been able to make deliveries in accordance with contracts signed several weeks ago. According to trade circles, the USSR has requested extension of delivery time. Moreover, it is said that only some 7,700 short tons have been delivered. The total quantity contracted was 22,000 tons.

Part of the shortage in cake and meal supplies may be met by a recent purchase of Manchurian soybeans from Communist China. While the contract called for early delivery, the quantity involved has not been announced.

Tax Rules on Education

The recent liberalization of the tax rules relative to deductions for education have been generally misunderstood as being limited to teachers or other instructors who spend part of their summers attending refresher courses to better their teaching abilities.

This is incorrect. The changes in the rule have wide application and many employes in the chemical industry may find them beneficial.

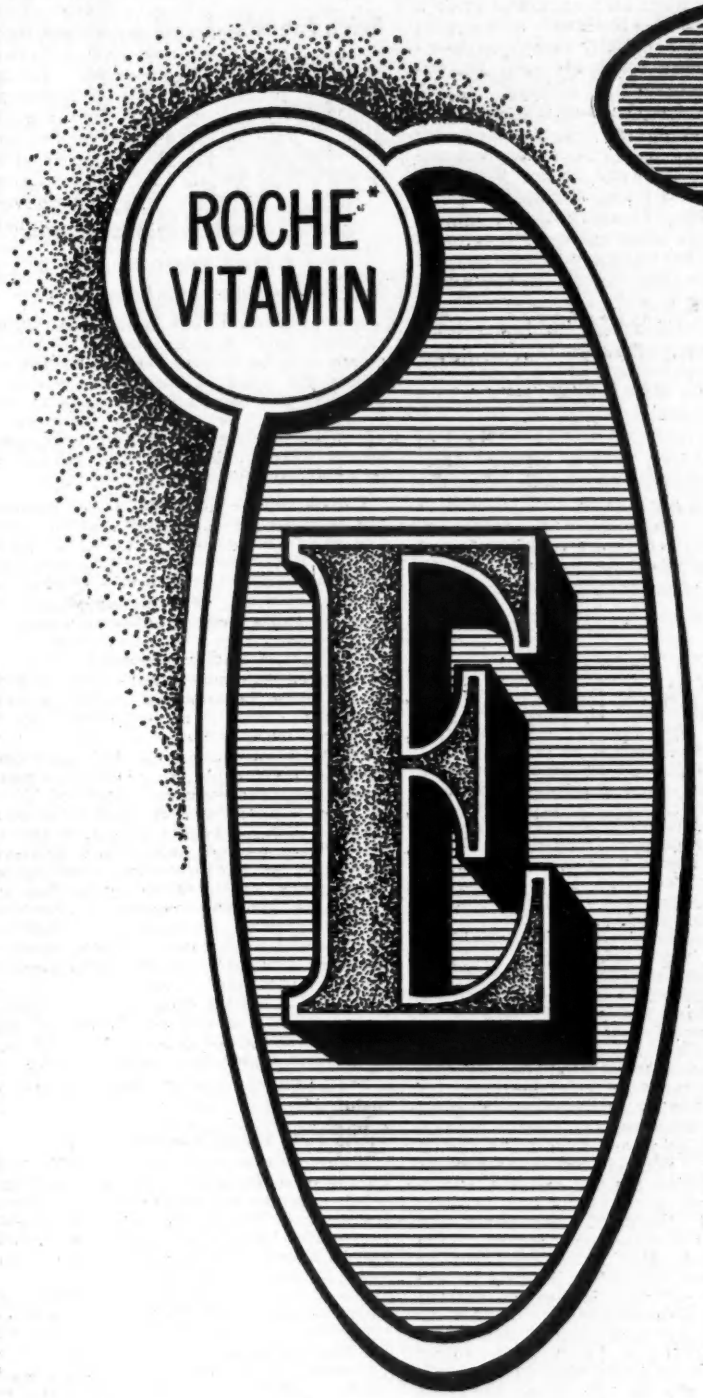
Expenditures for education are deductible if the education is undertaken primarily for the purpose of (a) maintaining or improving skills required by the taxpayer in the performance of the duties of his job when the educational expenses were incurred, or (b) meeting express requirements of the taxpayer's employer.

On the other hand, expenditures for education are not deductible if the primary purpose for which the education is undertaken is to obtain a new position or a substantial advancement in position or is the fulfilling of the general educational aspirations or other personal purpose of the taxpayer.

Book Shelf

CORPORATE DIAGRAMS OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY. Edited by Kenneth R. Kern. Paper; 65 pages, 8½x11 inches. Princeton, N. J. Chemical Economic Services. $5.

This volume lists diagrams of the corporate structure and administrative personnel of many of the more important chemical companies. Where corporate diagrams are not available tabulated data on officers and administrators are shown, together with division and subsidiary personnel. This informative book should be of real reference value to all concerned with the business side of the chemical industry.



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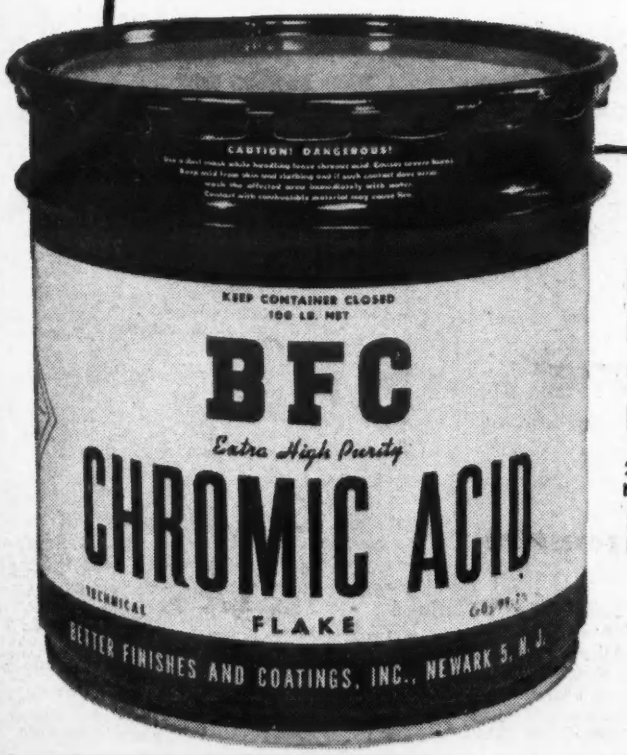

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Heavy Chemicals

Even though trading remained quiet and at relatively low volume compared to last year, there were evidences in chlorine and in a wide variety of other chemicals, that inventories had scraped the bottom of the barrel Consuming industries were having to reorder in order to continue operating Such buying activity, however, was largely confined to a hand-to-mouth basis, but an upturn in orders for April and for May appeared to be a definite trend. Nothing spectacular about it, but a healthy sign of a movement expected to slowly gain in momentum before really kicking off at a good clip about the fourth quarter.

In non-ferrous metals, platinum remained weak and prices dropped another dollar per troy ounce. Tin fluctuated up and down during the week, ending Friday at 93 cents per pound. Trading was slow in zinc, lead, and copper but the industry looked forward to better business volume in the weeks immediately ahead.

Sulfuric acid moved in low volume from overabundant supplies, but prices were well held except in the New York/Philadelphia metropolitan area where some competitive softening currently exists.

The American Pulp and Paper Association reported production for the week ended April 11 at 85.5 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 89.6 percent for the previous week, and 96.2 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
Tin, Straits, ½c. per lb.

Reduced
Platinum, $1 per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 19, 1957
104.79	104.81	104.86	104.40

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

Sulfuric Acid—The present status of the sulfuric acid market is simply this:

With the steel industry operating currently at less than half of rated capacity, and with many other acid consuming industries operating at significantly lower volume than a year ago, demand for sulfuric acid of all grades is sharply off. Under these circumstances all producers are heavily loaded with excess stocks and capacity for production. With acid coming out of everybody's ears, the immediate outlook is not good.

Yet, the economics of sulfuric acid, so far as cost/price relationships are concerned is not significantly changed this year as compared to last. Looking at the picture nation-wide, sulfuric acid is an item of extremely low profit margins, and despite the low demand and overabundance of supply, there is no room for any decline in established price patterns.

In fact low production and demand volume has increased the cost of production to a point where acid prices should rise instead of decline—but in the present market situation a price advance is virtually impossible, no matter how justified from a cost standpoint. Any slight cost advantage that may have accrued to the industry from last Fall's reduction in sulfur prices has been well offset by the higher cost of manufacture in current market volume operations.

Compared to 1939, sulfuric acid prices are 1.25 times the level of that year; sulfur prices are 1.45 times their 1939 level; labor costs are up 3.28 times the 1939 rate; and freight rates have more than doubled. Under these circumstances the hard cold economic facts are that manufacturers profits are squeezed almost to the vanishing point.

Looking at the sulfuric acid market, not nationally, but only in the local metropolitan Philadelphia/New York area, the market is soft. Production facilities have increased and new producers come into the market. This has led locally to a market situation in which almost every sale is an individual negotiation.

Prices are shaded on substantial volume, but such offerings are promptly met by competitors when proof of such offerings are established. How serious is it? The average is probably about $2.00 to $3.00 per ton below market prices, and the situation is confined to the localized area as defined above.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Chemicals—The recent reduction of 2 cents per pound in metal prices is not expected to show any reflection whatever in the price of aluminum chemicals. The depression of the metals market was a special situation which developed out of foreign competition, and does not in any way extend its influence into the chemical side of the picture.

Aluminas were moving in good volume to the ceramic industry for a wide pattern of end uses ranging all the way from spark plugs to missle nose cones. The chloride and fluoride were relatively steady at quiet volume. Price patterns all across the board in aluminum chemicals war firm and not likely to change in the immediate future. Supplies were quite adequate to take care of all calls, and buyers were inclined to limit purchases to a hand-to-mouth basis.

Caustic Soda—While the market was not characterized by any sharp trends, there was an overall feeling of gradual business volume improvement that was slow but definite all across the end-use pattern.

This was in line with the second quarter tone of the chemical industry where it was apparent that a lot of consuming inventories had finally scraped the bottom of the barrel, and some purchasing had to be done to continue manufacturing operations, even if it was largely on a hand-to-mouth basis.

While there was not much in any one direction that could be pointed to with confidence, more orders began trickling in from more places than first quarter business volume would lead sellers to expect. This was regarded as a healthy indication of an improving trend more likely to be steadily upward than erratic.

Because of the sluggish demand for chlorine over the last quarter, less caustic has been manufactured, so that despite past low demand levels, producer caustic inventory positions have not been overburdened. Chlorine demand is now steadily improving at a modest rate, and the two chemicals are not likely to get much out of balance under such circumstances.

Chlorine—In view of current light demand, manufacturing operations were at a level considerably under rated capacity. There were no spectacular signposts that business volume had hit bottom and was on the upgrade, but while there was not much that you could put your finger on, there was definite evidence that consumer inventories were such that new orders had to be placed.

April order patterns were better than those of March, and orders for May delivery showed a stronger tone. More activity in the field of chlorinated organic chemicals and intermediates was definitely noted and this was reflected in a slightly upturning volume of chlorine consumption. The feeling was rather general that the current upturn was likely to continue and gain some momentum in the weeks immediately ahead. Nothing spectacular was looked for beyond gradual improvement, until around the fourth quarter.

Soda Ash—Price patterns long in effect were expected to remain unchanged despite sustained low business volume. From a cost standpoint, prices should advance, and this is true of the whole alkali product picture. However, competitive influences in a market of overabundant supply are such as to prevent any upward price adjustment. Accordingly, no change was foreseen in the months immediately ahead.

With automobile production down some 30 percent in the first quarter, and no sharp upturn likely in the second, consumption patterns from the flat glass industry were considerably off from a year ago. Aluminum production rates have been off considerably with consequent lower demand stemming from this industry for soda ash.

While a gradual upturn in consuming industry demand was looked for over the second and third quarters, business was expected to be relatively slow until the fourth quarter.

Industry sources took an optimistic view of the future for soda ash, particularly the dense material used in glass. Glass industry consumption of soda ash

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Heavy Chemicals

under normal levels of consumption runs around 1.8 million tons. While it will likely fall well below that figure this year, the long term prospects looked good. One major producer of soda ash just completed a million dollar plant looking toward the future needs of the glass industry.

Sulfur—The domestic sulfur industry produced 461,285 long tons of native sulfur and 53,673 long tons of recovered sulfur during January, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. Producers stocks at the end of January totalled 4,540,198 long tons.

In January of 1957 native sulfur production stood at 495,353 long tons and recovered sulfur at 42,154 long tons.

Imports of sulfur from Mexico in all forms other than ore amounted in 1957 to 470,974 long tons, as compared with the 1956 import level of 188,294 long tons. Dollar value of these imports was reported by the Bureau of Mines at $11,594,458 in 1957 as against $4,963,714. In addition ore imports from Mexico amounted to 13,706 long tons in 1957, compared with 14,750 long tons in 1956.

Sulfur Dioxide—This material moved in moderate volume to consuming industries under a firm price pattern. Most call was from such well established end-uses as bleaching operations in paper and foodstuffs industries, and as a reducing agent of bichromates in chrome tanning.

Food uses vary from the bleaching of marchino cherries white, which are subsequently dyed red for your manhattan or green for your salad—to the bleaching and fumigation of grains.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—The near term outlook for aluminum metal business volume was not bright, and the price reduction of 2 cents per pound effected some weeks ago was not expected to directly result in any spectacular spurt in demand. That reduction was the result of a foreign competitive situation. However, some second quarter improvement in business volume was expected.

Over the long term, however, prospects for the industry were regarded as good. Some losses in military volume were expected to be offset by increased gains in the fabrication of boats and chemical engineering equipment from aluminum corrosive resistant alloys. Some concerns feel this outlet will triple over the next two or three years. Similar increased volume usage of aluminum equipment was expected in the petroleum industry where corrosive resistant and light weight drilling equipment offers certain advantages.

Copper—All segments of the copper industry reflected the general economic downturn in 1957, but in varying degrees, according to the quarterly Copper Industry Report issued today by the Copper Division, Business and Defense Services Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The impact of the decline was more pronounced in the brass mill and foundry industries. The demand for brass mill products reached the lowest level since 1949; the brass and bronze castings demand was under the 1954 level, which had been the lowest since 1949.

On the other hand, deliveries of copper wire mill products were exceeded only by those of 1956, and the demand for copper-base powder mill products was the third highest on record, exceeded only in 1955 and 1956. However, the order backlog for wire mills declined 6.5 percent to 173 million pounds.

Deliveries of brass mill products were up seasonally over third quarter 1957, but total 1957 shipments were 277 million pounds less than those in 1956, with the order backlog declining 12.7 percent to 185 million pounds.

According to the report, producers' inventories of refined copper were lower by 6,000 short tons at the end of the fourth quarter 1957, reflecting the curtailment in mine production which began in 1957. Fabricators' inventories of refined copper were higher for brass mills and lower for wire mills, showing a net increase of 3,000 short tons. Stocks of copper-base scrap held about even at the end of the period compared to third quarter 1957.

The outlook for the copper industry during the first and second quarters of 1958, the report says, is for a level parallel to fourth quarter 1957, reflecting unstable copper prices and buying practices well below the normal.

Platinum—The market was still weak. Prices ranged from $67 to $75 per troy ounce last week, averaging about $72.

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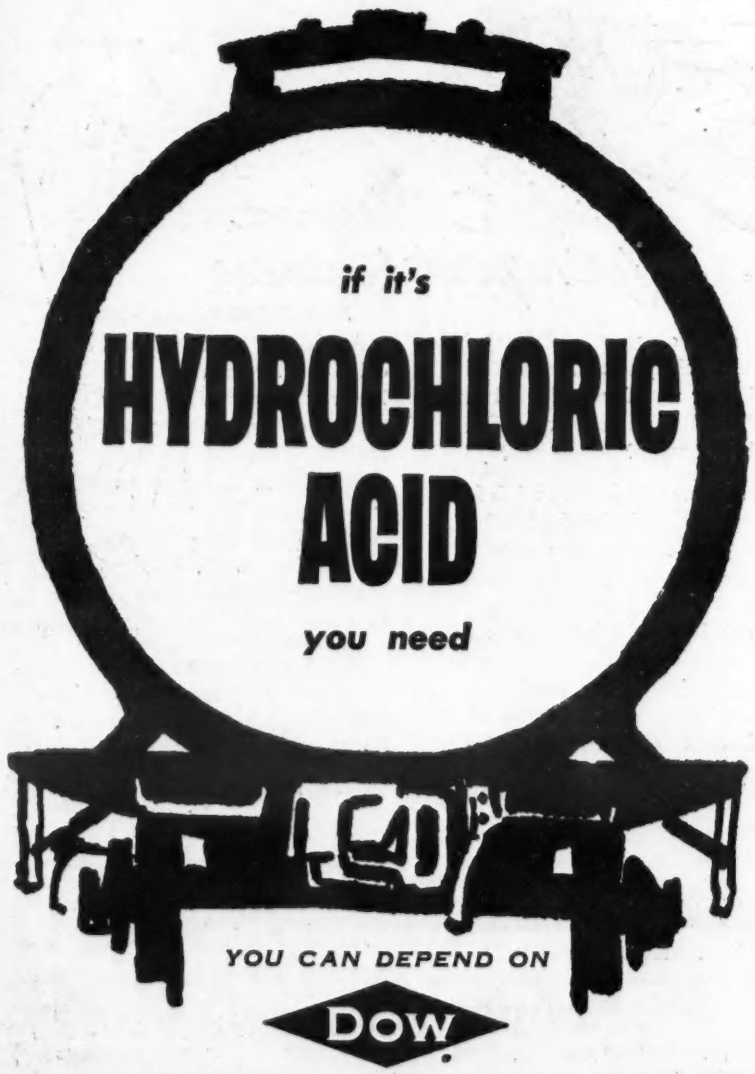

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Epoxy Extender a 'First' In Bonding, 3M Announces

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company's Irvington Chemical Division, Newark, N. J., has announced what it says is the first epoxy extender to make a chemical bond with the resin at low temperatures. The extender is said to cut material costs by 25 percent without weakening the properties of the conventional epoxy mix.

As opposed to reactive epoxy diluents which do not reduce the cost of the resin system, the new extender, "NX 3157," cuts resin costs without reducing properties when mixed with the resin at the recommended ratio of up to 50-50, according to 3M.

A second saving is the result of the decrease in resin viscosity effected by the extender, which makes possible the addition of more filler, and hence further reduction of compound costs, the manufacturer said.

Obituaries

Edward Bartow

Dr. Edward Bartow, professor emeritus of chemistry at the State University of Iowa and co-developer of an explosive process from corn, died April 12 in Iowa City, Iowa. He was eighty-eight.

Dr. Bartow was head of Iowa's chemistry and chemical engineering departments from 1920 to 1940. Prior to joining the Iowa faculty he taught at several other universities and was briefly associated with Johns-Manville Corporation.

In 1936 Dr. Bartow developed with Dr. W. W. Welker a new process for the manufacture of an explosive from corn by the extraction of inositol, a process theretofore too expensive to be practical, and combining it with nitric acid to make hexanitroglycerine, a high explosive.

In that same year Dr. Bartow served as president of the American Chemical Society.

G. Victor Sammet, sr.

G. Victor Sammet, sr., co-founder and former president of Northern Industrial Chemical Company, Boston, Mass., died in that city on April 13. He was seventy-seven years old.

Mr. Sammet began his career with Monsanto Chemical Company. In 1907 he helped found Northern Industrial, of which he was president until his retirement in 1956.

Mr. Sammet was a founder of the Society of Plastics Industry, Inc.

John P. Fallon, retired president of Tuscarora Oil Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), died April 15 in Bristol, Pa. He was seventy-eight years old.

Harry S. Hawkins, founder of Empire Varnish Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died April 12 in Englewood, Fla. He was eighty-one years old.

Charles J. Knight, one of the founders of Paper Makers Chemical Company, Easton, Pa., died April 14 in that city. He was eighty-one years old. Mr. Knight was vice-president of Paper Makers Importing Company, successor to the chemical firm, and served on its board until last year.

Elwood Kruger, an editor with Becton-Dickinson & Co., East Rutherford, N. J., died April 9 in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. He was forty-eight years old.

Maney L. Thompson, president of Laboratory Service Company, Carteret, N. J., died April 17 in Rahway, N. J. He was sixty-two years old.

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Zinc, Lead Men Start Metal Study Program

—Continued from page 7

lined the industries' three-part program for expanding their markets—a program based on research, sales and promotion.

He reviewed the zinc and lead industries joint and individual efforts for promoting and selling zinc and lead and called for increased attention on the part of individual companies to reach and inform their markets. He noted that the American Zinc Institute's board of directors will soon appoint a staff engineer to serve the Detroit, Mich., market and looked on this as an important step on the part of the industry to improve its services to zinc consuming industries.

According to Ralph C. Miller jr., assistant manager of the sheet mill products division of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, prospects for the immediate as well as the long-term future of galvanized metals are excellent.

Mr. Miller said, in a talk before a joint session with the Galvanizers Committee, "There is no question that the new continuous galvanized line has supplied the consumer with a new steel product. Its quality has resulted in an increased demand for more zinc-coated sheets and it has permitted the application of this product to manufactured items that were totally unfeasible from the old hot dipped sheet."

Mr. Miller said that Department of Commerce predictions of increased demands for housing, autos, and appliances commensurate with population growth were conservative. The demand for galvanized sheets should increase at an even faster rate than population because of their increasing application in such fields as air conditioning, he said.

In addition, the strengthening trend toward greater usage of steel sheets, particularly galvanized, for roofs, floors, exterior and interior walls, and heating systems, plus the impact of a 44,000 mile interstate highway system in the offing with anticipated requirements for corrugated metal culvert pipe, guard rails and road signs—should create a substantially enlarged market for galvanized, Mr. Miller said.

3.3 Million Tons Seen

Looking to the future, he added, "On the basis of projected levels of industrial production, construction and agricultural activities, shipments of galvanized sheets in 1960 should be 3.3 million tons, or 23.4 percent above the average of shipments in the past two years. Galvanized shipments in 1965 could be as much as 4,100,000 tons or better than 50 percent increase over the past two years."

The following were re-elected vice-presidents of the Zinc Institute: John D. Bradley; Clarence Glass, Anaconda Sales Company; and H. L. Young, American Zinc Sales Company.

G. H. LeFevre, of United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company, was returned as treasurer, and J. L. Kimberley as executive vice-president and secretary.

In the Lead Industries Association election the following were chosen vice-presidents: F. S. Mulock, president, United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company; Felix Edgar Wormser, vice-president, St. Joseph Lead Company, and Kenneth W. Green, director of purchases, Electric Storage Battery Company. Robert L. Ziegfeld continues as secretary-treasurer.

Powr-Pak in New Plant

Powr-Pak, Inc., has moved into an 11,000-square-foot plant at 145 Howard street, Bridgeport, Conn. The new facilities include four separate production lines to give the company a daily production capacity of 350,000 aerosol units.

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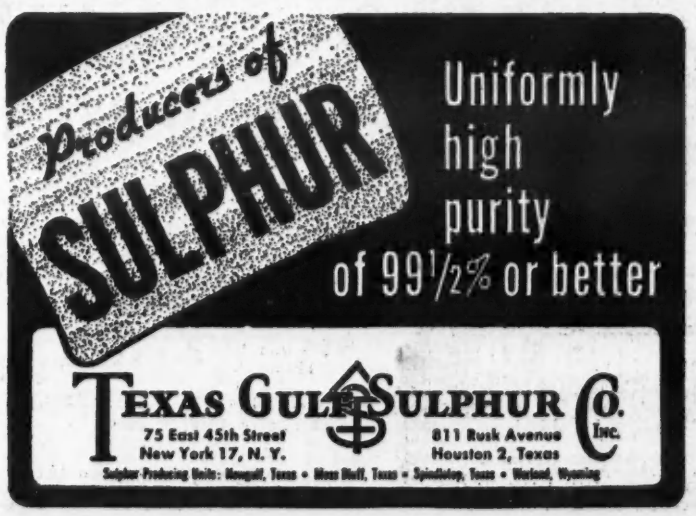
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Agricultural Chemicals

Fertilizer demand currently is concentrated in the Midwest and middle Atlantic states and market observers feel that neither the weather nor diverse government farm programs will upset sales in these areas. In the Southeast, however, these same factors may result in a 5 percent cutback in fertilizer tonnage this year. All agricultural chemicals with the exception of ammonium sulfate are readily available. The short supply of sulfate led to rumors earlier that prices would be advanced. But trade spurces said last week that price action was unlikely now since it is already late in the season and competitive materials are abundant. Exporters expect that sulfate will be available for overseas shipment in July or August after domestic demand has run its course.

Data from the Commerce department indicates that the pesticide market was strong in 1957 and that the passing of soil bank legislation in late 1956 did not have the adverse effect on consumption that was first expected. Exports as well as increases in non-farm uses (forests, wildlife conservation, home gardening, State and National parks, highway roadsides, etc.) maintained sales at a high level last year.

Production of DDT, copper sulfate, calcium arsenate, lead arsenate, 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T increased over 1956 while benzene hexachloride declined approximately 50 percent because of technological developments in the pesticide industry, the Commerce department reported.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None
Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 19, 1957
109.33	109.33	109.33	110.20

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—The shipping season is late but going fine, a spokesman for a major producer of ammonium nitrate remarked last week. Other trade members concurred in this but differed as to what effect Midwest business would have on total sales this season. Some producers expect that demand in the Midwest will boost lagging sales while others say they don't expect to recoup losses sustained in the Southeast, explaining that the midwest planting season is of short duration under the best of conditions and this year it has already been shortened by adverse weather.

Ammonium nitrate is readily available for shipment now but should there be a period of acute buying interest, shipping problems are likely to be encountered, sources say.

January production of original solution ammonium nitrate, according to a preliminary report from the Commerce department, amounted to 235,731 short tons as opposed to 231,898 in the month prior. Stocks on hand at January's end totaled 270,671, an increase of approximately 60,000 tons over December.

Anhydrous Ammonia — Trade sources reported last week that sales have continued to climb and that barring another period of unfavorable weather shipments will continue steady and in large volume till mid-May. Demand in the Midwest is strong presently and it is hoped that it will be sufficient to compensate for losses felt elsewhere.

The Commerce department estimated January production of synthetic anhydrous ammonia at 321,937 short tons compared with 317,199 tons in the month prior. Stocks on hand at January's end totaled 184,046 against 139,268 tons in December.

Animal Proteins—Movement of animal protein materials was reported as improved in the South, slow to moderate elsewhere. Prices last week were firm at the high levels established in mid-March and any tendency to easiness was not apparent. Trade people believe that postings will remain firm till early June (when the season closes) though they mentioned that prices may be pushed upward if there is a short period of volume buying.

Production of fishmeal in 1957, according to a release from the Department of the Interior, totaled 240,822 tons, 12 percent less than that of 1956. Imports in 1957 amounted to 81,199 tons, down 10 percent from the preceding year.

Domestic production of fishmeal will rise seasonally in the second quarter with peak production occurring during the third quarter. Possibly, prices will decline slightly if demand is unable to keep pace with the increased output, sources say.

Superphosphate—The unfavorable planting weather stalled shipments to consumers in the South earlier this year. But now with the break in the weather, trade sources remarked last week, movement in that area has improved. Demand in the Midwest, from diverse accounts, has also been on the rise in the past two weeks.

A Korean tender for from forty to fifty thousand tons of triple superphosphate has been announced. It's expected that it will be filled by Florida producers.

The export market is described as relatively steady with occasional spurts in buying which are common the year round.

All grades of superphosphate are readily available. Such has been the case for some time. But reports that one producer may expand operations have led some people in the trade to wonder if an increase in production—and further surpluses—will eventually cause prices to fall.

Pesticides

Pyrethrum—It's been said that one of the Kenya Pyrethrum Board's principal US buyers plans to liquidate pyrethrum stocks over the 1958 and 1959 summers. If such is actually the case, it may reflect the intention of US buyers, generally, to limit imports till facilities for extracting the pure pyrethrins from the flowers are completed in Africa.

Until recently, the five leading American importers of African pyrethrum have had to process the flower and refine the extract which operations when added to shipping costs account for the high price that pyrethrum commands. Obviously, it would be good economics to import the extract, a man in the trade mentioned, adding that in addition to costs the pyrethrin yield of the flowers is also diminished by shipping.

The latest shipment from Kenya was 7,000 pounds of extract, representing approximately 5 percent of total US consumption.

The principal advantage of pyrethrum formulations—and this accounts for the steady market for this material in the US—is that it is non-toxic to warm blooded life and thus can be used as a household aerosol and for direct use on animals in the barn, an important outlet since FDA has refused to grant any tolerance to malathion and methoxychlor, when used for this purpose.

Superphosphate & Other Phosphatic Fertilizer Production

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicating superphosphates and other phosphatic fertilizer produced and shipped in the United States, July, 1957-January, 1958. Included are percentage changes. All material is 100 percent A.P.A. in short tons.

Grade	1958 season Production	1958 season Shipments	1957 season Production	1957 season Shipments	1958 season percentage change from 1957 Production	1958 season percentage change from 1957 Shipments
Normal and enriched.....	745,866	386,742	784,741	431,712	— 5	—10
Concentrated	506,494	416,264	395,002	389,330	+28	+ 7
Other Phosphate fertilizers	125,839	114,905	115,146	89,880	+ 9	+28
Total	1,378,199	917,911	1,294,889	910,922	+ 6	+ 1

Aliphatic Organics

Business volume thus far in the second quarter has not improved noticeably, spokesmen for several major organic chemicals producers said last week. And they added that there were no indications of an upward trend readily apparent. Certain seasonal movers such as methyl bromide and materials that are used as pesticide intermediates were meeting stronger demand but, in general, the aliphatics market was characterized by moderate activity. Acrylonitrile sales have climbed due to a pick-up in buying interest on the part of synthetic fiber outlets but only when contrasted with the sluggish state of the market in the late fall could one say that demand currently is strong.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 19, 1957
130.98	130.98	130.96	131.30

For Current Prices See Page 9

Butadiene production capacity as well as current output far outdistance demand and it will be quite some time before this situation is put to rights, sources in the trade mentioned last week. Buying interest currently is sluggish and the tire replacement business that was expected this Spring has not as yet materialized, it's said.

Production of ethanolamines in 1958 is estimated at 93 million pounds, roughly equivalent to that of 1956 and an increase of 10 percent over 1957 when production was cutback to allow for an inventory carry-over. Increased requirements, the spokesman for a major producer said recently, indicate that production may climb to from 120 to 125 million pounds by 1961. It will take some time, however, before consumption is in balance with capacity which has almost doubled since 1955 (a current estimate places it in the vicinity of 160 million pounds per year), he added.

A Canadian chemical firm recently announced plans for the construction of a pilot plant and other research facilities for the development of newly discovered synthetic rubbers, reported as being radically different from those that are manufactured at present. The process for obtaining the new synthetics is said to be based on the discovery of new catalysts which have made possible the synthesis of natural rubber. Prior to this discovery, it was impossible to duplicate the specific molecular combination of the hydrocarbon isoprene as it is found in natural rubber.

It is said that the new rubbers when available commercially will not make obsolete those synthetics presently made from butadiene and isobutylene in combination with other materials. They may be better in specific applications, such as truck tires, however. One point in favor of the new synthetics is low production costs, reportedly. Possible end-uses include a wide range of rubbers and plastics.

Acetone—Sales have dropped off but not to any great extent in recent weeks, certain of the trade commented recently, adding that inquiry, nonetheless, was still moderate and not too far below the average monthly level of the preceding year. Producers' inventories are long and sufficient to meet all requirements should there be a general awakening in buying interest in the immediate future, which while possible is somewhat less than probable.

While at one time solvent use accounted for the largest percentage of acetone consumption, this has ceased to be the major outlet in the last few years. In fact, sources have said, solvent demand continues to taper off while chemical manufacture requires a larger and larger portion of acetone production. Among the acetone-derived chemicals that have a bright future are listed methyl isobutyl ketone, phorone, and epoxy resins.

Acrylonitrile—Buying interest has improved noticeably since the beginning of the year and when contrasted with business late last fall, demand currently could easily be described as strong, a man in the trade pointed out last week. Better market tone is attributed to steady inquiry from synthetic fiber outlets, which to some extent reflects seasonal influences, it's said.

Butadiene—Demand currently is lax and spokesmen for several producers anticipate no resurgence in buying interest in the immediate future. It was expected earlier that tire replacement business would improve this Spring, imparting a better tone to the overall butadiene market, but such has not been the case, sources mentioned last week.

Production and capacity far outdistance demand and it will be some time before the scale is balanced. A price decline occurred early in February but market observers believe there is at present no incentive to reduce postings further. Demand is not expected to improve to any appreciable extent so a price break would serve only to slim profit margins further, they said.

Butadiene was a war baby, having been introduced in 1939 when there was a threat of a possible loss of the natural rubber supply. Production grew during WW II, was given a further boost by the Korean conflict, and matured during the peak rubber consumption period in 1955 and 1956.

The alcohol route to butadiene is a faster process but the petroleum is more economical. The increase in capacity and output in recent years, coupled with lagging interest has made speed non-essential and thus obsoleted the alcohol plants.

Installed petroleum derived butadiene capacity in 1957 was 1,065,000 short tons and it is estimated that it will amount to 1,190,000 short tons by the end of 1958.

Among the principal end-uses of butadiene are listed styrene copolymers (SBR rubbers) which accounted for 85 percent of total consumption in 1956, and other commercial elastomers.

The long range outlook, apparent from the increase in capacity and the number of producers in the field, is optimistic due to the many and diversified outlets that this material enjoys.

Ethanolamines—A major producer reported recently that production of ethanolamines in 1958 is estimated at 93 million pounds, roughly equivalent to 1956 output of 93.4 million, and an increase of 10 percent over 1957 when production was cutback to allow for an inventory carryover.

Increased requirements, he said, indicate that production will climb in the next few years, possibly reaching 120 to 125 million pounds by 1961. However, it may be some time before consumption will be in balance with capacity which has almost doubled since 1955. Current capacity has been estimated to be in excess of 160 million pounds per year.

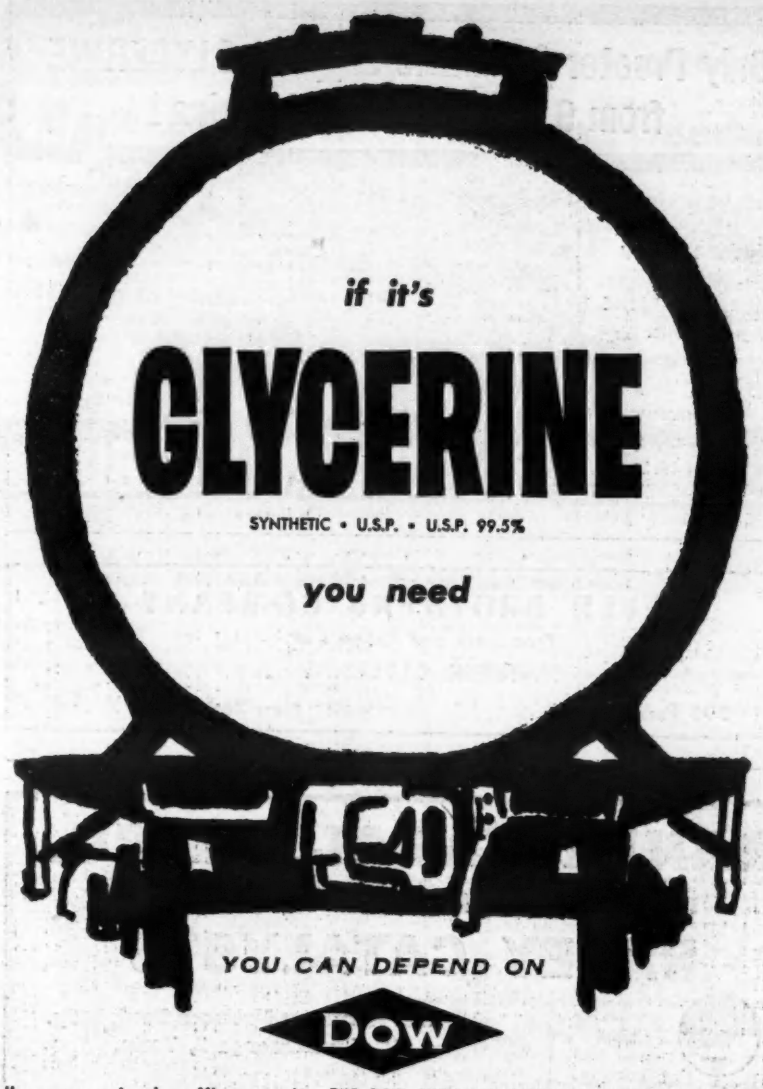
The rise in demand for ethanolamines closely parallels the rapid growth of the synthetic detergents industry, the principal consumer of these materials. Whereas synthetics had only 30 percent and soaps 70 percent of the total market in 1950, the situation today is just the reverse. One of the highlights of the detergents field is the increased consumption of liquid detergents, sales of which have more than doubled since 1955. This was said to account for the growing use of diethanolamine, particularly.

Other important outlets for ethanolamines are gas treating, which accounts for about 40 percent of monoethanolamine consumption, and textile chemicals. A captive use of diethanolamines is in the manufacture or morpholine.

Ethyl Acetate—An upturn in business can hardly be expected as long as the automotive industry continues to cutback production and report diminishing revenues, sources point out. As a result, they're not overly optimistic about any spectacular rise in business in the second or third quarters.

Producers report that buying is limited to known requirements and that consuming industries are operating at inventories which have been cut to the bone.

Ethyl Alcohol—According to several people in the trade, it appears that April



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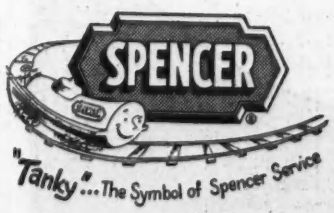

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business will be an improvement over that of the preceding month, said by one man in the trade to be the low point of the first quarter. Here too, buying is for immediate consumption but the very diversified end-use pattern for ethyl alcohol insures at least moderate demand the better part of the time.

Formaldehyde—Market observers expect that once spring building gets underway, demand for formaldehyde from the plywood bonding trade will pick-up correspondingly. They're counting on the government's easing of credit to help the building industry.

Inquiry over recent weeks has been moderately sustained from plywood and furniture manufacturers though plastics consumption, reportedly, has declined.

Supplies are very adequate, prices relatively firm.

Formic Acid—Conditions in this area of the organic chemicals market were unchanged last week. Sources reported that buying interest on the part of textile outlets, the principal users of formic acid, was fair. They added that there was little indication that demand would improve noticeably in succeeding weeks.

Since 1955, production has declined slightly, dropping to approximately 14 million pounds in 1957. Market observers point out that output should hover in the vicinity of that figure in future years since no significant changes in either total consumption or end-use pattern are anticipated.

Textile dyeing and finishing which accounts for better than half of the annual consumption of formic acid is expected to remain the major outlet. The leather industry also will be a small (in comparison) buyer but still a major consumer.

In light of moderate demand and ready availability of material, prices more than likely will hold at present levels indefinitely. Current posting of 85 percent grade formic acid shipped in carboys, c.l., is 15.70c. per pound, f.o.b. works. The quotation on 90 percent material is 16.25c. per pound, same terms.

Glycerine—Market observers have long been at odds over the question of prices. The majority, of course, have thought a reduction in the price of refined glycerine almost a certainty. However, in recent weeks there has been a tendency to price firmness, a number of informed men in the trade remarked of late. This, they attributed partially to conditions in the world market. There has been heavy concentrated buying of crude in England and on the continent at prices essentially higher than those normally paid by American importers. At the same time, the Indonesia supply of crude has been tied up by internal strife and Argentina, reportedly, is short.

The most recent shipment of Argentine crude was purchased at 16½c. a pound. This is also the price of domestic crude, saponification, in the East. A recent order in the Midwest was reported at 17¾c. a pound.

Methyl Bromide—Trade sources noted a firmer tone in this market due to the seasonal rise in demand both domestically and abroad. Some difficulties have been encountered in foreign countries where there's a lack of dollars. However, shippers have skirted this problem by billing but not charging importers for the cylinder containers that they normally sell them outright and then redeem after use without any additional cost to the importer.

South Africa and Rhodesia are viewed as expanding markets for methyl bromide due to the increase of tobacco acreage in these countries.

Molasses—Prices paid for feeding cane molasses edged higher in the South and Midwest during the week ended April 15, Agricultural Marketing Service reported. Markets were steady and prices unchanged at most east coast terminals. Demand continued slow to moderate. Some future bookings were reported for delivery through September at prices mostly at 15c. per gallon, guaranteed against decline in market price between dates of contract and shipment. New Orleans prices for prompt delivery were, for the most part, at 14½c. per gallon.

Morpholine—This material enjoys a relatively small though stable market. Currently, demand is moderate, supplies ample, prices firm at quotes of long-standing.

Morpholine is principally used in the manufacture of rubber accelerators and as an ingredient in self-polishing and water-resistant floor waxes, the market for which has expanded greatly in the past few years.

JOINS LERCH & CO.: Donald L. Miller, director of information for the National Agricultural Chemicals Association during the past three years, who has joined Donald Lerch, Jr. & Co., Washington, D.C., as director of editorial and special services.

Polymerization System Is Achieved by Bakelite

A new catalyst system for ethylene polymerization was revealed last week at the 133rd national meeting of the American Chemical Society in San Francisco. Comprehensive details of the catalyst mechanism and characterization of the polymer type were disclosed in two technical papers presented by J. J. Smith and W. L. Carrick of the research department of Bakelite Company, division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York.

In a statement issued with the papers, Dr. F. H. Roberts, vice-president in charge of Research for Bakelite, confirmed the fact that the investigation creates a new body of information on how to produce high-density polyethylene.

He discounted any immediate commercialization by emphasizing that the development is still within the sphere of research. "It must be considered," he cautioned, "no more than an encouraging milestone in the company's continuing study of catalytic olefin polymerization.

"The primary importance of these extensive studies is the better understanding they provide of how organometallic catalysts function. It is through knowledge of this type that we believe improved polyolefins will eventually be obtained."

According to the original research findings, a system of tetraphenyl tin and aluminum bromide formed an efficient catalyst for low-pressure ethylene polymerization. The unique aspect of the discovery lies in the fact that vanadium compounds are an essential ingredient of the catalyst. Minute traces of vanadium bromide are normally present in commercial aluminum bromide, but usually considered an impurity. Also significant in the report is the statement that the catalyst system is completely soluble in hydrocarbon diluents.

Phenolic Resins Developed By Reichhold to Cut Costs

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., has introduced four new phenolic resins developed primarily to cut production costs in the insulation, wood-waste products and molding fields.

Two of the new phenolics, "Plyophen 5675" and "5928" were developed for the economical production of rock-wood and fibrous-glass insulation. Both are highly heat resistant and water-soluble, Reichhold said.

The other pair of phenolics, "Plyophen 5833" and "5916" are finely powdered two-step resins developed by Reichhold to produce fast-curing wood-waste molding and true molding compounds with medium or short flow.

Western Researchers to Meet

The Western Chemical Market Research Group will hold its 103d meeting April 22 at 6 p.m. in Marine's Memorial Club, San Francisco, Calif. Dr. Erle B. Ayres, Callery Chemical Company, will speak on "Callery Chemical Company's Development of Boron Fuels and Chemicals."

Kohnstamm Picks Officers

H. Kohnstamm & Co., New York, has named two new assistant vice-presidents. They are Dr. David Jorysch, technical director of its flavor department, and Dr. Robert Cooney a research supervisor.

Natta and His Researchers Develop New Polybutadienes

A research group at the Polytechnic Institute of Milan, Italy, has developed a new polybutadiene which can be extruded and stretched to produce crystalline fibers.

According to the institute's director, Prof. Giulio Natta, 1-4 trans polybutadiene behaves very much like muscle proteins in that a reduction of length of the oriented synthetic fibers results in the transforation of the fiber from one crystalline phase to another.

Prof. Natta, who made the disclosure last week before the American Chemical Society in San Francisco, also reported that his research group has also turned up another polymer which promises to be of "enormous practical importance."

It is 1-4 cis-polybutadiene, which is said to have many of the properties of natural rubber with excellent tensile strength in the absence of fillers.

Prof. Natta also revealed the success of his group in its efforts to regulate the molecular weight and steric purity of certain other high polymers.

It is possible, he said, to synthesize directly polymers of polypropylene with predetermined molecular weight. This "molecular architecture" means that the chemist and engineer are now able to "tailor" molecules for given end-product needs, he said.

Koppers Plastics Division Installs New Paper-Coater

A versatile new paper-coating machine, on which a variety of coating conditions may be readily duplicated, has been installed in the plastics division of Koppers Company in Kobuta, Pa. Said to be the only machine of its kind in the country, the new paper coater has been designed to assist in solving troublesome coating problems in the paper industry as they arise.

Company officials expressed confidence that the new machine will prove to be a valuable addition to the extensive facilities for investigating coatings and coating conditions for the benefit of the chemicals, paper, packaging, and graphic arts industries.

CCDA to Convene June 4-6

Commercial Chemical Development Association will hold its spring resort meeting June 4 to 6 at the Niagara hotel, Niagara Falls, N. Y. This is the organization's annual resort meeting to which wives and guests are invited. Its theme will be "Future of Synthetic Materials in Construction," particularly new materials. Emphasis will be on trends and development which affect consumption of synthetic materials, based on chemicals, in the construction industry.

Data Offered

The chemical division of Armour & Co., Chicago, has published a booklet, **"Duomeens,"** which details a group of aliphatic chemicals functioning as bacteriostats, flexible hardeners in epoxy resins, anti-stripping agents in asphalts and corrosion inhibitors and fuel additives in petroleum products. The "Duomeens" are described in the booklet as an alkyl group of trimethylene diamines derived from coco, soya, oleic and tallow fatty acids. Copies may be obtained by writing Armour's chemical division, 1355 W. 31st street, Chicago 9.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, New York, has issued **Revision No. 1 of the "Compilation of Brake Fluid and Antifreeze Laws."** Included are additional laws and regulations issued since the original publication. Also contained are revised summary charts, lists of enforcement officers and an index. Copies of Revision No. 1 are available to members for $1.50 and to non-members for $2 by writing to the association, 50 East 41st street, New York.

W. R. Grace & Co., New York, has published a sixteen-page booklet entitled **"The Story of Pre-Compressed Molding."** The booklet details the operating technic of the new injection molding technic for thermoplastic materials. How the process works is illustrated schematically. Also included are case histories. Copies may be obtained by writing to Grace's polymer chemicals division, 225 Allwood road, Clifton, N. J.

Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick street, New York, has published a new thirty-six page **price list and catalog** of essential oils, aromatic chemicals, flavor and perfume bases and dry soluble seasonings. Descriptions and general information are included. Copies are available on request by writing to Dodge & Olcott at 180 Varick street, New York.

Borden Company, New York, has published its 1958 catalog of more than 500 **monomers and polymers for research.** The catalog lists many new cross-linking agents, monomers for polyelectrolytes and substituted ethylenimines. Research chemists may obtain copies from Monomer - Polymer Laboratories, Borden Chemical Company, 5000 Langdon street, Philadelphia.

Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, has issued an eight-page booklet describing **cosmetic research and development services** available to the cosmetics industry. The booklet describes product duplication, applied research, irritation and toxicity studies, taste and odor problems and engineering services. The booklet is available by writing to cosmetics and personal products department, c/o Foster D. Snell, Inc., 29 West 15th street, New York.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Major producers of petroleum toluene last week, though conceding that they would meet most coaltar reductions, failed to post any specific revisions. In a situation described by one major producer as "muddled," two facts stood out: the price shift of toluene was a long time in coming and there was little expectancy of any return to previous positions. However, as to just what listed position the petroleum producers would take remains to be seen. One producer said that all feasible price cuts would be met. By feasible he meant those in which freight costs would allow for some measure of return. Another producer suggested that prices would only be met at the producer's "discretion." A third admitted that coaltar revisions of schedules would be met across the board, with a few isolated exceptions. These exceptions, the producer said stood in areas where the profit prospects were reduced to the "point of no return." In speaking of the market in its present position, one source argued that the concept of two toluene markets—petroleum and coaltar—was a hangover form a bygone day. "There is only one market today," he said, "and producers throughout it are going to have to move to meet the price cuts made by one industry."

The price of hexane out of Texas was reduced. The new quote is 16 cents per gallon or 1 cent less than had been previously asked. Producers attributed the price-cut to heavy stocks. Microcrystalline continued good last week. The continued general economic ill health, tied in as strongly as it is with the automobile production picture, forces the solvents picture to continue to languish. Hope held out for some relief during the summer months or through government aid and programs is limited.

The daily average production of LPG's at refineries was 6.5 million gallons, 1.2 percent increase above a year ago, according to a report by the Bureau of Mines. The daily average production of LPG's at natural gasoline and cycling plants totaled 19.6 million gallons, increasing 1.5 percent above January, 1957.

The demand for liquefied gases for fuel and chemical uses in January increased 9 percent above January, 1957. Stocks of LPG's were 36 million gallons above a year ago, a decrease of 170 million gallons during the month of January. Stocks of LP-gases totaled 516 million gallons of which 364 million gallons were stored underground.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
Hexane, 1c. per gal.
Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 19, 1957
106.73	106.73	106.73	107.64

For Current Prices See Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—No immediate moves are being considered in the petroleum postings for this material, producers and dealers here reported last week. Despite the sweeping revisions in the toluene market and rumors of anticipated shifts in other related areas of the market, producers stood firm on the no-movement position for benzene. The attitude is partially answered by producers comments made at the time the xylene price was revised last year. At that time they said a shift in benzene would prove nothing for it would not move any more material and producers would be merely cutting their own income.

Hexane—Texas price for this material has fallen off somewhat, a major producer here reported last week. The new schedule out of Texas is 16c. per gallon or 1c. less per gallon than was previously quoted. The price had been hiked 1½c. per gallon to the previous level early in 1957. Heavy production of the material, brought about by good demand, has ladened the market with excess stocks and lead to the reduction in price, one source said. The East Coast price stood at its earlier position.

Toluene — Petroleum producers last week, though conceding that most coaltar price cuts would be met, would not be pinpointed as to specific price shifts being made on their part. The only exceptions appeared at the week's end to be specific spots where freight costs would make the cut impossible. This appeared, nearly throughout, to be the singular exception, however. As to when petroleum producers will offer definite postings remains to be seen; it was suggested that the situation might clear up somewhat this week. However, there appears little reason for the toluene position to change from its present level. One source noted that the decline had been a long time in coming and its going to take the market some "doing" to climb back up again.

LPG's

Butanes—January production of this material was 155,043,000 gallons at plants while refinery production was tallied at 47,040,000 gallons, according to a report by the Bureau of Mines. The Bureau noted that stocks at plants, terminals and underground were computed at 151,716,000 gallons on January 31 as compared with the 156,716,000 gallons on hand at the end of December. Deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline was tallied at 68,390,000 gallons as compared with the 142,914,000 gallons for other use.

Propane — January production of this material at plants was 294,381,000 gallons, while product on at refineries was 117,381,000 gallons, according to a report by the Bureau of Mines. Stocks at plants, terminals and underground, the Bureau's report said, were tallied at 398,426,000 gallons on December 31 as compared with the 252,748,000 gallons on hand on January 31. January demand through deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline was computed at 4,620,000 gallons while other uses took 560,767,000 gallons.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — No variation in the generally healthy pattern persued by this material appeared on spot last week, sources and producers here reported. Conditions, boosted by developing seasonal sales demand picture, have been waxing stronger for the past weeks. The position, to begin with, was one of strength, most sources said, despite the fact that the strength was not such as to prompt price hikes. However, what with developments in the foreign as well as domestic scene—particularly in the ever-growing wax food container market—there has been a constant building of demand leading, as it invariably does, to a better than average level kept between supply and demand.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended April 4 indicate a decrease in crude-oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,250,000 barrels, a decrease of 14,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,214,000 barrels were 176,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 642,000 barrels below the week ended April 5, 1957. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 1,000,000 barrels daily, compared with 827,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending April 4, crude oil production averaged 6,259,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,262,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 900,000 barrels daily.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended April 5 totaled 281,655,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 285,639,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 3,984,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 2,646,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 1,338,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Textile, Leather Chemicals

Despite hand to mouth buying, the textile and leather chemicals market remained steady. Prices were without change and well held. Consumers have stepped up demand for chemicals for immediate needs. Withdrawals against contracts also were in better request. In sizing materials, potato starch continued strong, reflecting the high cost of potatoes. The recent boost in price of domestic starch has resulted in more consumer interest for Dutch starch which was available at slightly below the cost of the former for delivery to favorable freight points. Tapioca flour was quiet and steady.

Tanning materials continued to move in light volume, chiefly for nearby shipment. Primary markets were quotably unchanged.

Shipments of acetate yarn and rayon (the cellulosic man-made fibers excluding acetate staple + tow) totaled 79,600,000 pounds in March, an increase of 10½ percent over 71,900,000 pounds in February but 10 percent under March, 1957 shipments, according to the Textile Economics Bureau. The March, 1958 figure includes shipments of 78,600,000 pounds to domestic consumers and 1,000,000 pounds exported. Acetate staple + tow figures have been eliminated from the bureau's compilations of man-made fibers owing to the fact that the largest producer of that product recently decided to discontinue the reporting. During 1956 and 1957, the average monthly shipments of acetate staple + tow amounted to 4,400,000 pounds.

Imports of rayon staple in 1957 totaled 83,830,000 pounds according to the bureau, compared with 91,752,000 pounds in 1956. West Germany was the principal supplier in both years, while other important suppliers in 1957 were Italy, Austria and France in that order. Imports from these four countries last year totaled 57,955,000 pounds or 69 percent of the total rayon staple poundage imported, while in 1956 these countries supplied 59,264,000 pounds or 64½ percent of the total.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 19, 1957
102.80	102.80	102.79	107.44

For Current Prices See Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Moderate volume of business was reported for nearby delivery. Deliveries against existing contracts continued in good request. All grades were unchanged and steady.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Demand was fair, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were without change.

Sodium Perborate—Business was restricted to small lots for immediate delivery. Quotations were well held at current levels.

Sulfonated Oils — Small lots were in good request for immediate delivery. Prices were without change.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—High cost of eggs kept this market steady. Demand was light and spotty. Flake was quoted at $1.19 to $1.21 per pound, and powder, $1.23 to $1.25 per pound, spot, according to quantity. Technical was maintained at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Egg production in March was indicated at 5,456 millions against 5,849 millions, March last year. Total output during January-March inclusive amounted to 15,460 millions compared with 16,152 millions for the same period last year and 10 year average of 16,011 millions.

Corn Starch—Steady tone prevailed in this market. Demand was fair, chiefly for prompt delivery. Pearl was quoted at $7.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.50, New York basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply increased 41,000 bushels to 92,045,000 bushels for the week ended April 11, compared with 11,801,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Corn stocks on farms on April 1 totaled 1,672,718 bushels against 1,620,950 bushels, April 1 last year and 10-year 1947-56 average of 1,365,834,000 bushels.

Egg Yolk—Firmer tone prevailed due to the high cost of production. Prices were strong and ranged from $1.29 to $1.31 per pound, spot as to quantity.

Potato Starch—Conditions were unchanged and firm in this market. Carlots were closely held at 6½c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment with offers limited. The high cost of domestic starch has increased consuming interest in imported material and trading in Dutch starch was reported at prices comparable with the domestic grade for delivery to favorable freight points. Idaho starch was unchanged at 6.35c., carlots, f.o.b. mills, less ½c. for delivery to eastern destinations. Stocks on spot were maintained at 8¾c. to 9c., exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Production of Winter and early spring potatoes this year was about 30 percent below the 1957 yield, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Production of these two crops totaled 8,528,000 hundredweight compared with 11,198,000 last year. These crops are grown in Florida, Texas and California.

No forecasts have been made yet on late spring, summer and fall crop potatoes, and the first estimate will be issued May 9.

Tapioca Flour—Deliveries against contracts moved in good volume. New business was reported spotty. Siamese B grade was offered at 5.45c. to 5½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and A grade at 5¾c., same basis, with futures slightly higher. Brazilian flour was inactive and offered freely. B grade was available at 7¼c. carlots, exdock, May shipment and A at 7¾c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

Although shoe production in February declined from a year ago by almost 5 percent, output for the first two months of 1958 was almost equal to the same period of 1957. Youths' and boys' shoes was the only category to show a gain over February, 1957 production; all of the remaining groups declined with the two most important categories, men's and women's, showing declines of 6.2 percent and 1.9 percent, respectively. The percentage of shoes constructed of all leather uppers and all or part leather uppers increased slightly over the ratios noted for the February, 1957. During the first two months of 1958, production of shoes with all leather uppers declined while output of shoes with all or part leather uppers increased by almost 13 percent. Shoes with leather soles amounted to 34 percent of the February pairage as compared to 36 percent a year earlier.

It is interesting to note that factory shipments during January-February of this year have exceeded production by almost 1,400,000 pairs while a year ago shipments exceeded production by only 179,000 pairs. During this period the average value per pair of shoes shipped declined to $3.58 from $3.65 a year ago.

Cutch—Shipments were quiet and unchanged at 7½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment.

Mangrove Bark—Trading was slow. Shipments were quotably unchanged. African bark was quoted at $64 to $65 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment. Columbian was nominal at $50 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $47, same basis.

Myrobalans — Business lacked snap. Shipments were unchanged. Genuine J1's were quoted at $59 to $60 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment; crushed J1's at $73 to $74, and Bombay, at $52 to $53, same basis.

Quebracho Extract — Primary market was steady and quotably unchanged. Solid clarified 64 percent was held at 10.8713c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and solid ordinary at 9.9228c., same basis.

Valonia—This market was quiet. Shipments were held at former levels. Beards were quoted at $88 to $90 per ton, exdock; cups, at $66 to $67 per ton and extract, 11c. per pound, same basis.

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Coal Chemicals

Coaltar producers were definitely going to move more toluene as a result of the reduction in price two weeks ago. Of equal importance with the 4½ cents reduction was the fact that the 25 cents per gallon price was on a delivered basis, East of the Rockies. Petroleum sources were meeting the price where they could, but it was apparent that freight costs would chew up the advantage previously held at many points. Xylene and benzene schedules were unchanged at the close of the week and steel makers anticipated no changes in the immediate future.

A plasticizer producer was reported ready to begin construction of a new phthalic anhydride unit with an estimated capacity of 15 million pounds. The unit was slated for completion at the close of the year and was to be located in the Newark area. Another phthalic unit in the midwest with a reported capacity of 20 million pounds per year was scheduled for completion in early 1959. Plasticizer prices have dropped but raw material cost has not, thus putting a squeeze on plasticizer makers who do not produce their own phthalic.

Major producers of PA remained unalterably opposed to any reduction in price and have felt that there was no justification for a change. In some quarters, it was felt they would concede a portion of the market rather than break the price of phthalic anhydride.

Markets for cresylic acid were quiet. Materials have been moving at moderate levels over the first quarter and there was little to indicate an improvement over the next few weeks. Sources felt that a slight dip might be expected toward the close of the quarter. Buying was spotty and confined to immediate or nearby need.

A good volume of tankcar business was reported by p-cresol makers. Although gasoline and additives sales have been depressed over the cold weather months, it was felt that these markets would become more active during the balance of this quarter. As a raw material for 2,6-DBPC, p-cresol was in plentiful supply in contrast to the situation two years ago.

Movement of vinylpyridine to the rubber industry was steady, it was said. Material finds use as an adhesive to form a bond between rayon cord and carcass rubber in SBR tires.

American Iron and Steel Institute reported steel production in the week ended April 13 amounted to 48.5 percent of theoretical capacity. Estimated steel production in the week ended April 20 was 1,283,000 net tons while actual output for the week previous was 1,308,000 tons. Production in the comparable week one month ago was 1,417,000 net tons and 2,313,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 19, 1957
118.13	118.13	118.10	118.19

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Aniline—Last price action in the market was the 2c. per pound across the board reduction effected by major producers in late February. Material was moving in restricted volume to established outlets. Census bureau reports exports of aniline in January totaled 500 pounds as against 9,300 in the previous month. Domestic production last year was off approximately 13 million pounds from the previous year. Output in January was 10,175,788 pounds.

Benzene—Material continued in ample supply along with xylene and toluene. Lagging steel production and lack of consuming interest in styrene and phenol markets and their end-use products has led to continued depressed benzene sales.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending April 20, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	377,761
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	30,709,700
Benzene	gals.	2,048,304
Coaltar	gals.	9,930,918
Crude chemical oil	gals.	260,235
Solvent naphtha, crude, heavy solvent	gals.	67,157
Toluene	gals.	436,523
Xylene	gals.	125,920

Talk in the industry last week centered around the price reduction in coaltar toluene. Price of benzene was unchanged from levels in effect for many months.

Creosote—Movement to railroads was somewhat improved although volume was said to be off from last year's levels. Increasing amounts continued to move to farm use, treatment of poles and pilings and in state and federal highway building programs.

p-Cresol—Price was unchanged and quoted at 49c. per pound in tankcar lots, 52c. in carlot and trucklot and 53c. per pound, l.c.l. Current capacity was fully adequate for trade needs. Producers reported a good volume of tankcar business moving to makers of gasoline additives. Sales of gasoline and additives have been depressed, but with warmer weather a substantial increase could be expected, it was said.

Cresylic Acid—Market was quiet. Materials moved at moderate levels over the first quarter, according to import sources contacted last week. No substantial improvement was expected in the next few weeks and a dip could be expected at the close of the quarter as the summer doldrums take hold. Domestic makers have reported some improvement in demand for natural tar acids, but buying was spotty and for immediate or nearby need. Prices were unchanged.

Naphthalene—Material moved in restricted volume for immediate or nearby need. Some import sources reported continued inquiry for requirements late this year or early next. However, few firm commitments were made and in many instances it was felt to be just a case of consumers attempting to see how well they could do, pricewise. A few small sales of crude were reported in areas where cokeoven output has been sharply reduced, but this was largely a matter of geography and was considered insignificant in overall trading patterns.

Pyridine—Output of cokeovens has continued to dwindle as steel makers have cut back their coking operations. Some sources have noted added interest in this market in recent weeks. However, overall market held adequate supply for a variety of end uses. Long established prices were unchanged.

Toluene—Although overall consumption may not increase, coaltar sources were definitely going to move more toluene as a result of the 4½c. per gallon price reduction of two weeks ago, it was said. The effects were already apparent in some areas. The fact that price was quoted on a delivered basis, East of the Rockies, was of equal importance with the reduction and was contrary to previous steel policy. Petroleum sources were meeting the price where they could, but it was evident that freight costs would chew up the advantage that had been held at many points. It was felt that even the substitute solvents would come under pressure of freight rates on shipments to some areas.

While the price of coaltar toluene has been established at 25c. per gallon, delivered East of the Rockies, there will be no freight allowance to consumers using their own carriers to pick up toluene at the cokeoven. Price at the ovens will be 25c. per gallon.

Xylene—Coaltar quotations on xylene were unchanged following the reduction in toluene two weeks ago. Material continued to be freely available. Competition was sharp.

Intermediates

Acetanilide — Market was routine. Price remained unchanged at levels established the first of the year when ace-

Coal Chemicals

tanilide was advanced 2c. per pound across the board. Carload and truckload quote on technical material was 32½c. per pound.

Tariff Commission reports indicated that output of USP and technical acetanilide last year totaled 2,560,693 pounds as against 2,921,969 pounds in the previous year.

Dodecylbenzene—Price, unchanged and steady, was quoted at 12c, per pound in tanks, 14c. in carload and truckload, 51-drum minimum, and 15c. in less carlot quantities.

Dyes—Production of Direct Black EW in January totaled 360,977 pounds while output of Vat Jade Green was 409,436 pounds and Naphthol AS production amounted to 57,208 pounds during the month, according to report of the Tariff Commission.

Exports of Black Sulfur during the month amounted to 94,982 pounds. Shipments of colors, lakes and toners were 182,813 pounds while exports of other dyes and stains totaled 590,894 pounds.

H-Acid—Price was 90c. per pound in carload quantity while less than carlots listed at 95c. per pound. Last price action in the market was the 5c. per pound reduction in the price of less carlot quantities effected by major producers at the beginning of April. Stocks were adequate, movement routine.

Maleic Anhydride—Price was quoted unchanged at 27¾c. per pound in tankcar quantity, delivered East of the Rockies. Price in carlot and trucklot, drums, was 1c. more per pound while less than carlot quantity in drums was 2c. more per pound than the tankcar listing. Add 1½c. per pound across the forgoing schedule on shipments West of the Rockies.

Material was moving in good volume to makers of insecticides, it was said. Resins outlet continued slow. Material was adequate for current consumer requirements.

Monochlorobenzene—Output last year was 373,319,736 pounds as against 445,304,766 pounds produced during 1956. Output in January of this year was roughly 3 million pounds more than in the comparable month last year. Trade sources reported use of this important intermediate was down in concert with the overall business slump. Pesticides outlet has shown seasonal improvement, it was said. Sales to the government have been slow. Price of monochlorobenzene was unchanged from levels previously reported. Last price change in the market was the ¼c. per pound advance in bulk prices effected last October to offset increased freight and handling costs. Carload and truckload quantities were increased ½c. per pound at that time.

Phthalic Anhydride—Market conditions were essentially unchanged from report of two weeks ago. Some improvement on consumption has been noted this month, but buying was still hand to mouth and confined to immediate need. Price was unchanged.

A plasticizer producer will begin construction of a new phthalic anhydride unit with a capacity estimated at 15 million pounds. The facility was to be located in the Newark area and was slated for completion at the close of the year. Another phthalic unit located in the midwest of 20 million pounds capacity was scheduled for completion in early 1959. Producers of plasticizers who do not produce the raw material have been in a squeeze as plasticizer prices have dropped but raw material cost has remained unchanged.

Producers of phthalic anhydride have been and continue to be, firmly opposed to any price reduction. It was felt in some quarters that they would concede a part of the market rather than break the phthalic price.

Union Carbide Appoints Sales Manager, Assistants

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, has named F. J. Seider to the sales position of manager of general services.

Other appointments announced at the same time included J. N. Falkinburg as manager of the general sales office, replacing Mr. Seider and J. M. Sartorius and J. P. Galaba as assistant managers in the general sales office.

Mr. Seider, in addition to retaining over-all supervision of the general sales office, will act as the clearing house for agent and reseller affairs as they apply to the New York office.

Super-High Purity Aluminum Being Produced by Reynolds

Super-high purity aluminum now is being produced commercially by Reynolds Metals Company, Louisville, Ky.

The company's Listerhill, Ala., plant is making ingots of 99.99 percent purity. Reynolds has been in commercial production of ingots of various sizes since last fall, but has settled on a seven-pound ingot as its standard commercial size. The high purity aluminum is used in catalysts for high-octane petroleum refining and for jewelry and other wrought products requiring a special finish.

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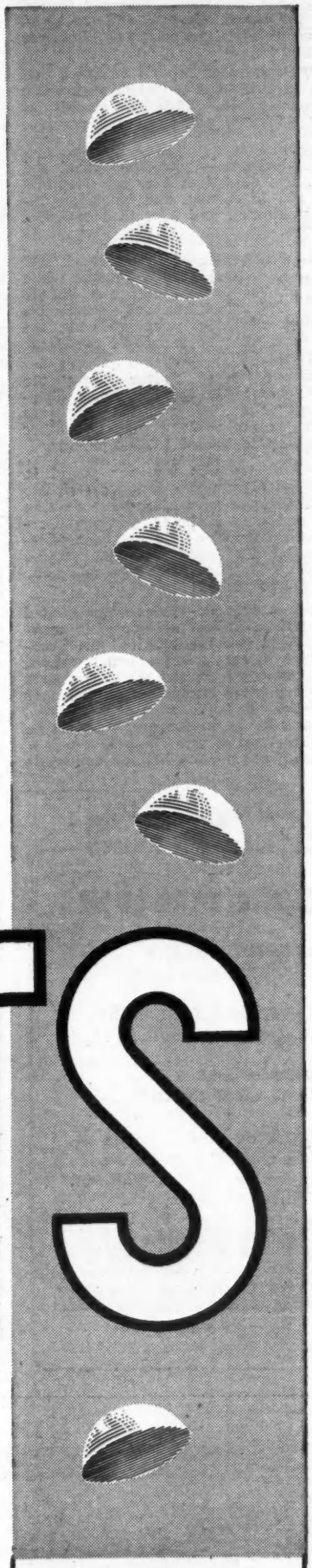

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Trading in drug and fine chemicals markets continued to run counter to those in other segments of the chemical industry and to the economy in general. With good reports of last year's sales before them, pharmaceutical salesmen apparently had just cause for optimism. There were soft spots, but the overall picture was bright and most sources looked for sales volume to approximate the high levels attained last year. An idea of the growth potential for pharmaceuticals was given in a report in the trade press last week which pointed out that the industry has introduced 3,600 products, or one new pharmaceutical per day for the past ten years.

Menthol was easier following the trend of the past two months. Sources felt there had been some improvement on consumption since the first of the month, as consumers took advantage of lower prices. Primary markets were said to be holding up well, but demand here was not what it should be and competition was heavy.

Barbiturates were unchanged after the advance of sodium phenobarbital at the close of March. Output of barbituric acid derivatives last year ran to about 103,500 pounds as compared to 296,000 pounds during 1956, according to Tariff Commission reports.

Aspirin and salicylates demand continued to level out, although bulk suppliers reported being sold up through the end of the month. Inventories of aspirin were beginning to assume normal proportions, it was said. Prices were steady and unchanged at prevailing levels.

Antibiotics makers were working under seasonally reduced demand. Lists were unchanged from last report. Sales of tranquilizers and antibiotics have combined to bolster sales of pharmaceuticals in recent years. Output of the major B-Vitamins and ascorbic acid continue on the increase. Expansion of markets has helped somewhat to offset the overall price reductions of last year. However, cost-price squeeze and intensified competition among domestic producers as well as import pressure brought to bear in some areas, has made for heavy weather, according to most reports.

Lists of major producers of iodides remained unchanged. The reduction on raw material a month ago has not been reflected in iodide salts. Markets have been weak for many months.

Trading in phenothiazine was said to be brisk and was felt to have held up well through the usually slack November through January period. Price was unchanged from levels in effect for many weeks.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 19, 1957
63.21	63.21	63.19	65.27

For Current Prices See Page 9

Antibiotics—Established prices were unchanged from previous report. Materials continued to move in good volume although producers have reported seasonally reduced demand during the past six weeks.

Production of tetracycline in January amounted to 17,452,000 grams according to Tariff Commission report.

Aspirin—Market was unchanged from last report. Demand has leveled out, although bulk suppliers were sold up through the end of the month. Price was steady and unchanged at prevailing levels. Inventories were in balance with demand.

Barbiturates—Prices in these markets were unchanged from previous report. Last price action was the 50c. boost in the price of sodium phenobarbital to $3.75 per pound effected by major producers at the close of March. Prices on barbital, sodium barbital and phenobarbital have remained unchanged. The Tariff Commission estimated production of barbituric acid derivatives during January at 26,141 pounds.

Codliver Oil—Market continued steady and unchanged according to report of sources contacted last week. Material was quoted at $1.50 per gallon. Volume was characterized as fair and at levels comparable to last year.

Fishliver Oils—High potency oil, 100,000 A units per gram, listed at 16c. per million units. Material of 200,000 A units per gram listed at 17½c. per million units and fishliver oil of 500,000 A units per gram listed at 18c. per million units. Prices were unchanged after the 2c. across the board increase instituted at the beginning of March.

A recent report in the trade press said that a means of producing dry, stable Vitamin A from fishliver oil has been discovered in Japan. Each particle is encased in special, rigid coating materials said to protect Vitamin A against oxidation by contact with the atmosphere. The vitamin is thus stabilized and maintains potency, it was said.

Guar Gum—Price was steady and unchanged at 38c. per pound in carload quantity while 5,000-pound lots and up were quoted at 39c. per pound. Technical material ranged from 30c. to 35c. per pound, any quantity.

Hexachlorophene—Price was unchanged at $1.94 per pound in 13-gallon drum. Market was steady. Withdrawals were routine. G-4, pure and technical, were likewise unchanged. Price on pure was $2.55 per pound while technical was $1.09.

Inositol — Price remained unchanged from levels in effect for many months. Price on 50-pound lots or more in 50 and 100-pound containers was quoted at $4.50 per pound while 10 to 50-pound lots in 10-pound packages listed at $4.75 per pound. In 5-pound bottles, the price was $5 per pound. Withdrawals were steady and in routine volume.

Iodides—Lists of major producers remained unchanged from last report. Sources have felt it unlikely that a change would be made in these markets. Prices have been weak for many months.

Lanolin—Prices were firmly quoted at unchanged levels as producers have continued to absorb increased drum, freight and labor costs. Overall demand remained very good although cost-price squeeze and intense competition have put a strain on producers in this market.

Magnesium Salicylate—Price was advanced 5c. to a level of $2.35 per pound in 100-pound drum quantities.

Menthol — Price quotes on Brazilian menthol ranged from $5.50 to $5.70 per pound for regular crystals while large crystals listed at $5.60 to $5.85. Primary markets were said to be holding up well, but all sources were agreed that demand in the domestic market was not what it should be. Some sources felt there had been an improvement on consumption in the past two weeks and noted an increased number of calls for prompt shipment. It was felt that consumers were taking advantage of current low prices.

Imports of menthol in January amounted to 41,523 pounds valued at $232,399 for a per pound value of $5.60.

Monosodium Glutamate — Price was steady at the $1.07 per pound level established in late November of last year. Withdrawals were steady. Supplies were fully adequate for trade needs.

Phenothiazine—Price was firmly quoted and unchanged for NF and drench grades. Trading was brisk and was said to have held up well through the usually slack November-January period. Sales of NF material continued to comprise about 25% of total market while drench grade accounted for the balance. Sources reported operating at capacity and felt that use of this material was on the increase.

Truckload price on NF material was 43c. per pound while less than truckload lot was 46c. Drench grade listed at 44c. per pound in truckload quantity while less than truckload lot was quoted at 47c. per pound.

Pyridoxine—Output in January amounted to 4,944 pounds, according to report of the Tariff Commission. Production last year totaled 36,966 pounds as against the 38,066 pounds turned out in 1956, the Commission said. Price was unchanged from the levels established last November

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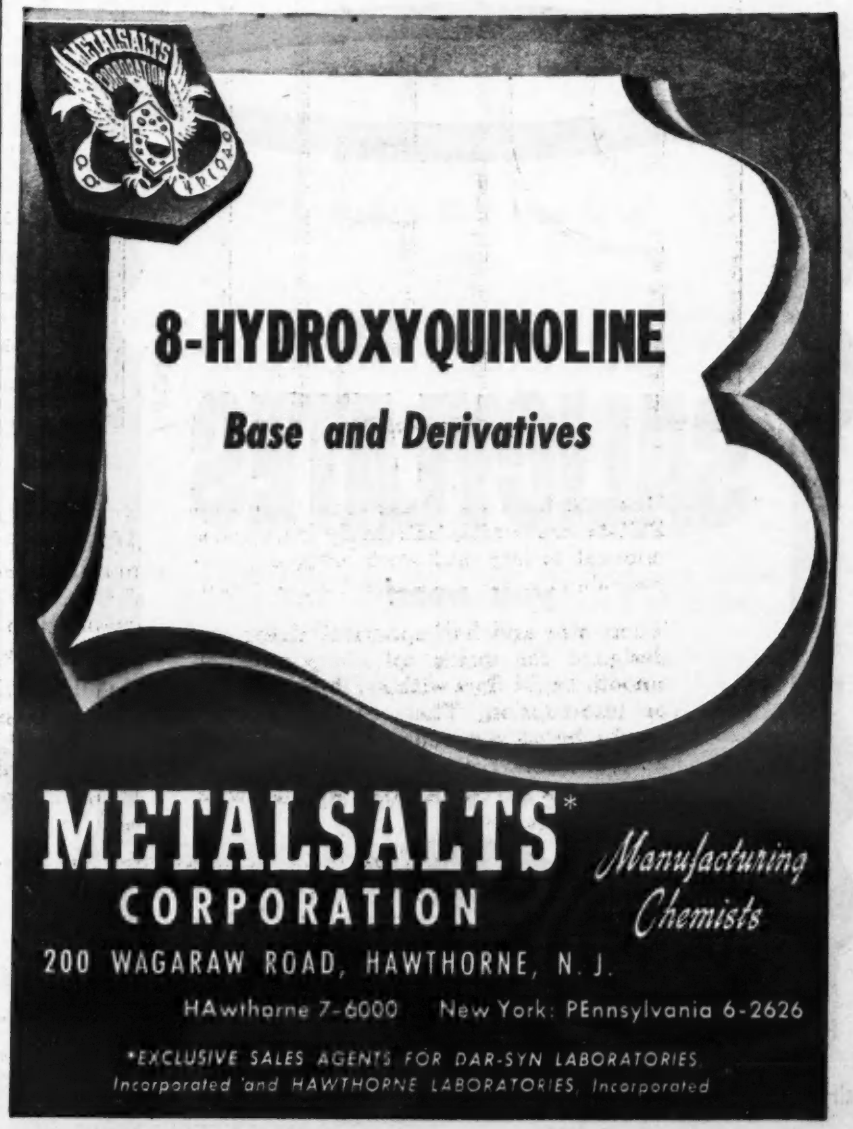

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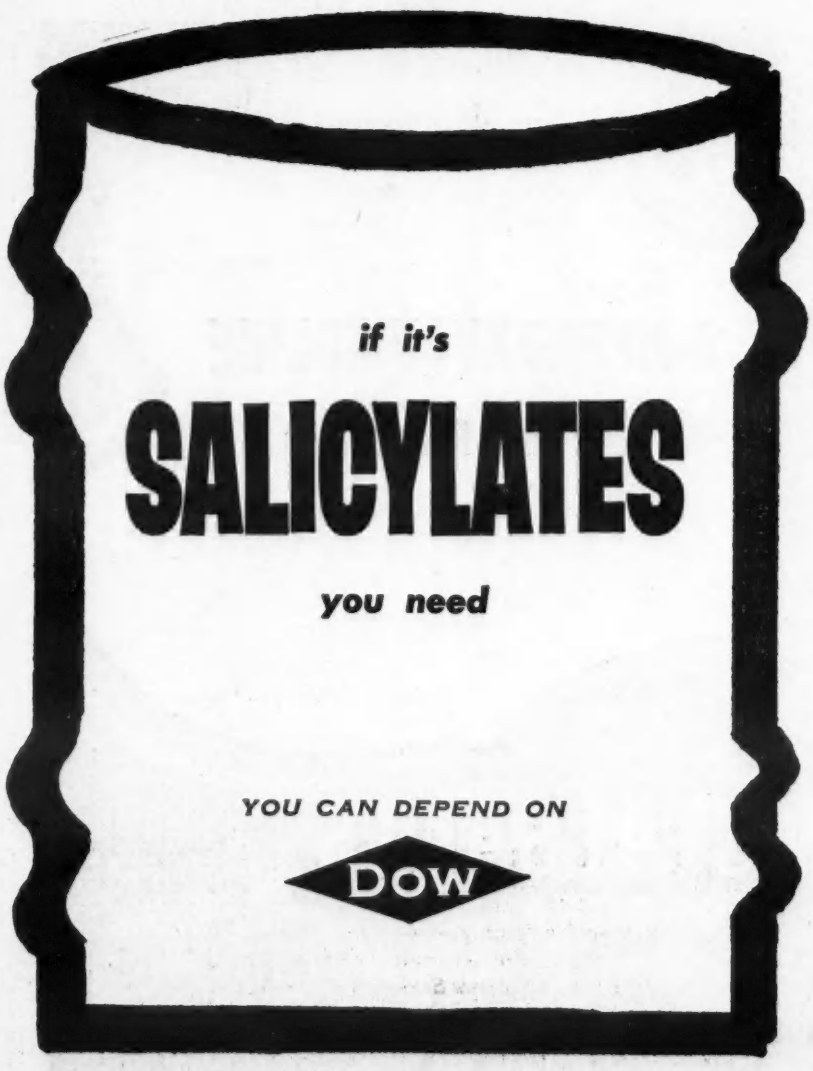

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when pyridoxine was reduced 5c. to the currently held 24½c. per gram.

Vitamins—Prices were unchanged in vitamin markets last week. Census bureau report indicated imports of vitamins and vitasterols, of other than animal origin, at 9,191 pounds as against 17,862 pounds in the previous month. Exports of bulk and medicinal forms of Vitamin A totaled 4,176 pounds during January while thiamin exports totaled 7,645 pounds. Shipments of B-complex vitamins from this country, exclusive of B_{12} and B_1, were 45,280 pounds and exports of other vitamins amounted to 201,578 pounds.

Botanicals

No information was yet available on new crop material, according to last week's trade reports. In the northwest peelers were said to be getting ready for the collecting season on cascara segrada bark. Collections were slated to get underway late next month. Material was freely offered at previously reported quotations. Goldenseal root remained in light supply. Price was firmly quoted as stocks have continued to dwindle. Collections in the northwest could not be expected to begin before the late summer and early fall months. Demand was spotty. Movement of lobelia herb was in restricted volume. Consuming interest remained indifferent despite ready availability and reduced prices. Market for mandrake root was quiet and price was well maintained. Bulk of material continued to go into podophyllum extract. Stocks of senega root were quite adequate for consumer requirement and sources reported spotty demand for immediate need. New crop was scheduled to come into the market in June and July.

Cascara Segrada—No information on new crop material was yet available. Peelers were said to be preparing for the collection season slated to get underway late next month. Dealers' stocks on hand were adequate for consumer needs. Cascara segrada was freely offered at 36c. per pound.

Goldsenseal Root—Material remained in tight supply. Price was firmly quoted at $4.25 per pound. Collections in the northwest could not be expected to begin before the late summer and early fall months. Demand was spotty.

Lobelia Herb—Movement continued in restricted volume for immediate need. Dealers have been far from satisfied with sales on this item. Consuming interest has been indifferent despite the ready availability and reduced price.

Mandrake Root—Market was quiet. Bulk of crop continues to go into podophyllum extract. Price in effect for many months was well maintained.

Abbott Has X-Ray Inhibitor Available in Limited Amounts

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., has available the radiation inhibitor AET (2-aminoethylisothiouronium bromide hydrobromide) in limited quantities.

Studies in mice have shown the compound to be effective in protecting animals against X-radiation. Potential uses as an enzyme activator and as a free radical detoxifier have been indicated.

The active protective agent appears to be 2-mercaptoethylguanidine hydrobromide (MEG), to which AET is quantitatively converted with the liberation of a free sulfhydryl group on neutralization to pH 7.0.

Merck Sharp & Dohme Int'l Starts Up Unit in Brazil

A new medicinal chemical and pharmaceutical plant in Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil has been put into operation by Merck Sharp & Dohme International, the foreign sales and operating organization of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

The plant will produce sterile and nonsterile pharmaceutical products; steroid hormones and vitamins in bulk, for compounding into finished pharmaceutical products in the plant itself and for supplying to other pharmaceutical manufacturers in Brazil; enrichment products for human nutrition; and animal feed supplements.

Lever Brothers Acquires US 'air-wick' Rights

Lever Brothers Company, New York, has acquired the United States trademarks and full marketing rights for the "air-wick" line of air deodorizers for home use. The transaction was made with Seeman Brothers, Inc.

Airkem, Inc., will continue to supply the basic ingredients for "air-wick." It will also continue to manufacture and distribute "Airkem," an air deodorizer for commercial, industrial and institutional use, as well as retain its foreign markets in sixty-two countries for both "Airkem" and "air-wick."

Pesticide Approved

Tentative approval has been given by the Food and Drug Administration to tolerances for residues of the pesticide chemical 1,1-bis(p-chlorophenyl)-2,2,2-trichloroethanol in or on various raw agricultural commodities. The tolerances range from 0.1 part per million in or on cottonseed to thirty parts per million in or on hops.

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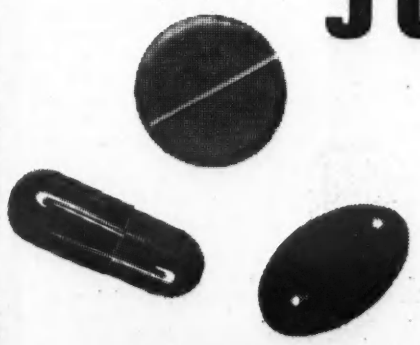

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SK&F Is Using Mice In Study of Tranquilizers

If it'll calm a mouse, it'll calm a man. Little though this concept concedes to man's ego, its the basis for a series of new tranquilizer tests being made by Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia.

The process involved is that of arousing two mice enclosed in a cage—they are placed upon an electrically charged grid—and then calming them through the use of various tranquilizing agents and other drugs that depress central nervous system activity.

SK&F found that under the initial shock the two mice "converge at close quarters, stand face-to-face on their hind legs, and spar and bite savagely at one another." When the animals are fed tranquilizers, however, they jump when shocked, but don't fight.

Leprosy Drug Developed

—Continued from page 5

cause its non-toxic nature allowed them the same dosage as adults.

"Ciba 1906," a diphenyl thiourea compound developed by Dr. Charles Huebner and Dr. John Marsh at Ciba's plant in Summit, N. J., had already been tested as an effective tuberculostat. Since leprosy resembles tuberculosis in several respects, it was decided to initiate trials of the compound also against leprosy.

Further investigations on "Ciba 1906" are now being conducted in twenty countries in Asia, Africa and South America. Additional clinical reports on the drug, its effects and potentials, will be presented at the International Leprosy Congress in New Delhi, India, in November. Dr. Rudolph L. Mayer, director of microbiology at the firm's plant in Summitt, will attend the congress.

Leprosy is one of the most widespread infectious diseases. There are 600,000 registered patients throughout the world but the actual number of victims is more than ten times that figure.

Although most prevalent in tropical countries, it exists as far north as Iceland. Areas, such as Africa, particularly the central territories, and certain parts of India and China are probably the worst affected with morbidity figures estimated between 2½ and 5 percent.

In South and Central American countries, accurate investigations have been carried out in Brazil and Bolivia and to a lesser degree in Argentina, Cuba and Costa Rica. In the United States, it is estimated that there are about 500 patients. These are being treated at a colony near New Orleans, La.

The causative agent in leprosy is Hansen's bacillus (Myobacterium leprae) which was first isolated in 1874. The test tube cultivation of Hansen's bacillus is extremely difficult. And although there is an experimental form of animal leprosy, it is of little use for testing antilepra products since it invariably differs from the human disease. It is therefore quite difficult to unearth an active antilepra drug.

Pepper in Puerto Rico

—Continued from page 5

technicians produced enough plants for field trials in Puerto Rico.

Experiments are still going on at the island's experiment station in Mayaguez. What the scientists are trying to determine is whether commercial pepper production is feasible.

It is known now that pepper will grow and produce fruit in Puerto Rico, but cost of production, yield, disease resistance and other factors have not yet been determined.

So far the only real success in the growing of pepper in the Americas has been in Brazil's Amazon Valley. In 1956, the United States imported 110,000 pounds of Brazilian pepper, and 492,000 pounds during the first ten months of 1957.

While commercial production did not start in Brazil until 1948, the first plants were brought there from India about twenty-five years ago.

After the war, Brazil's pepper industry boomed. Domestic prices were high and there was a sure local market for at least 2 million pounds. The Japanese-Brazilian growers grew prosperous. Today the picture is nowhere near as bright. Pepper prices have dropped again.

Production Elsewhere

Pepper is well suited to the Amazon Valley. Although most of it is grown in Para, there is some production in the States of Paraiba, Espirito Santo, and Ceara. The vines are grown on well-fertilized and well-drained soil that can be readily irrigated in order to protect the shallow-rooting plants from extreme heat. They commence bearing in two years, with full production in three or four years.

During 1957, Brazil's production reached about four million pounds. Some 95 percent of this was black pepper, the remainder white pepper.

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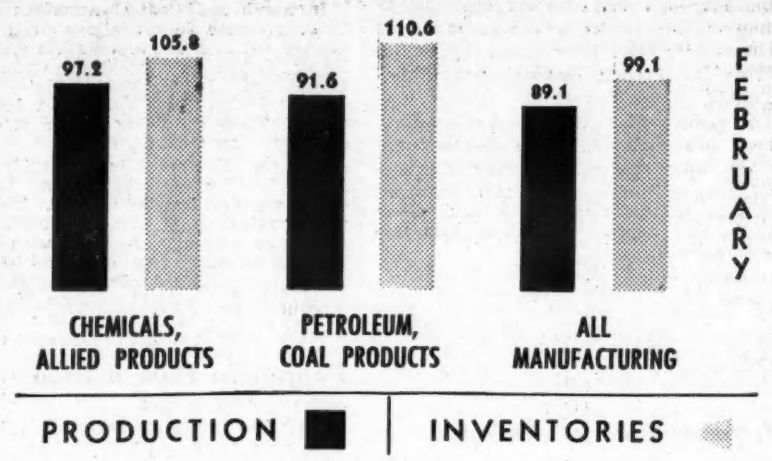

Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Department of Commerce. 100=same month in 1957. Production and inventories are seasonally adjusted.

Rohm & Haas Pesticide Sales Hit Hard by Florida Freeze

A clue to just how hard the agricultural chemical industry was hit by the severe freeze that ravaged Florida this winter is carried in the annual report of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia.

Noting that the company had suffered a sales setback of 11 percent and an earnings decline of 30 percent during the first quarter of this year from 1957, Otto Haas, president, said that "the company lost a substantial amount of agricultural business as a result of the severe freeze in Florida which destroyed nearly all of the vegetable crops (tomatoes, potatoes, etc.) and severely damaged the citrus fruit."

Mr. Haas added that the usual seasonal upturn in second quarter earnings as a result of higher agricultural sales could be anticipated but that earnings for the year 1958 are still expected to remain below the level achieved in 1957.

Mr. Haas attributed the fall-off in sales and earnings decline primarily to "the reduced business activity in practically all industries served by the company. He said that earnings also suffered from start-up expenses on new plants. He added that the company's new mitricide, "Kelthane" has just been approved by the Food and Drug Administration for use on food crops and will be sold in increasing volume in this country and abroad during the remainder of 1958.

Rohm & Haas sales for the first three months of this year were tallied at $39,242,000 as compared with $43,935,000 during the same period of 1957; earnings per share during this period were $2.60 in 1958 and $3.76 in 1957.

Radioactive Material Laws For Mail to Get New Teeth

Regulations governing the mailing of radioactive materials are being given sharper teeth by the Post Office Department.

A new amendment, proposed to be made effective May 15, adds the following to section 15.2 of existing postal regulations dealing with the adequacy of preparation and packaging of the radioactive material:

"The package must not contain more thn 0.1 millicuries of radium, or polonium, or that amount of strontium 89, strantium 90 or barium 140 which disintegrates at a rate of more than 5 million atoms per second; or that amount of any other radioactive substance which disintegrates at a rate of more than 50 million atoms per second."

Interested parties are invited to submit written comments on the amendment to Edwin A. Riley, director, Postal Service Division, Bureau of Operations, Post Office Department, Washington 25, D. C., at any time prior to April 30.

Columbia Aerosol Lab Will Open This Month

An aerosol research laboratory to be devoted primarily to pressurized pharmaceutical development projects will be opened at the Columbia University College of Pharmacy, New York, this month.

The laboratory was built with the aid of a grant from Aerosol Techniques, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. The new facility, under the direction of Prof. Joseph L. Kanig, will be utilized as a part of the graduate program for research projects involving the development of pharmaceutical pressurized dosage forms.

Dow Cellulose Gum Line Has Three New Additions

Three new water soluble cellulose gums have been added by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., to widen its line of "Methocel" products.

The new products, "Methocel 60HG," "Methocel 70HG" and "Methocel 90HG," supplement the 65HG type formerly available and widen the range of industrial applications for these chemicals.

Of special interest to the field of water soluble gums is Dow's introduction of a 15,000-centipoise material available in the "Methocel 90HG" type. Formerly, the highest viscosity in Dow's HG material was 4,000 cps.

"Methocel 60HG" has a high degree of solubility and compatibility with organic formulating materials. It is a superior emulsifier and emulsion stabilizer. Its high organic solubility makes it useful in paint removers, alkyd modified latex paint systems and as an auxiliary emulsifier for alkyds.

"Methocel 70HG" has special applications in the field of industrial emulsions, particularly of the paraffin and petroleum-base types.

"Methocel 90HG" was developed specifically for its high thermogelation characteristics for use in those industrial operations where high processing temperatures are encountered. Dow recommends its use in food products which have to go through a pasteurization cycle.

Senate Hearings Rescheduled

Public hearings scheduled by the senate small business committee on Department of Defense purchasing policies in the field of guided missiles, rocketry and outer-space exploration have been postponed until April 29, 30, and May 1. The hearings were originally slated for April 15, 16 and 17 (OPD, 3/31/58).

West German Industry

—Continued from page 7

account for 12.5 percent of the country's total foreign sales, compared with 17 to 18 percent in prewar years.

The main export markets in 1957 for German chemicals were the European countries, Asia, Central and North America and South America.

Germany's leading exports include inorganic and heavy chemicals, nitrogen and potash fertilizers, tar and mineral dyes, pharmaceuticals, plastic materials, artificial silk and staple fiber. These products accounted for about 75 percent of total chemical exports worth DM3.3 billion in the first nine months of 1957.

Chemical import into West Germany last year rose to about $380 million, compared with $320 million in 1956. The chief supplying countries were the United States, Switzerland, Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, France, the United Kingdom and Italy.

Raw materials accounted for some 20 percent of Germany's total chemical imports. The principal products imported were sulfur and crude phosphates, industrial chemicals and synthetic resins. There was also a significant 60 percent rise in imports of medicinal preparations.

Radioisotope Price

—Continued from page 4

thium 147, cerium 144, strontium 90 and technitium 99.

The reductions are based on estimated production from the new Multicurie Fission Product Pilot Plant at the commission's Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn. The pilot plant, which will recover usable byproducts of the fission process, is scheduled for operation in the summer. A small laboratory-type facility at Oak Ridge, now dismantled, has been used heretofore for the separation of fission products. This facility was capable of production on a limited scale only.

Depending upon the quantity purchased, the new prices per curie range from $1 to $2 for cesium 137, $1.75 to $3.25 for promethium 147, $1 to $2 for cerium 144, and $5 to $10 for strontium 90. Technetium 99 is priced from $80 to $140 per millicurie. The previous curie prices for these radioisotopes were $14 for cesium 137, $500 for promethium 147, $1,000 for cerium 144, and $500 for strontium 90. Technetium 99 was $1,000 per millicurie.

Jobs & People

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.—**Milton H. Freeland,** former manager of the Indianapolis, Ind., sales district, has been appointed assistant manager of the drug trade division. **Robert D. Hickman,** formerly an Abbott salesman, succeeds Mr. Freeland as district manager. In another personnel move, Abbott has added three veterinary scientists to its research staff. **Dr. Robert F. Baker** has been named supervisor of clinical investigation of veterinary products; **Dr. Edward M. Kiggins,** senior research microbiologist, and **Dr. Kurt Prinz** have been added to the infectious disease section.

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York—Two posts in the management engineering department have been filled by **George W. Bechberger** and **Walter F. Keleher.**

American Cyanamid Company, New York—Three key appointments in the agricultural division have been made. **Dr. J. T. Thurston** has been named technical director; **B. F. Bowman** marketing director, and **G. L. Oppel,** manager of manufacturing. In other appointments, **W. A. Weber** has been named manager of plant services and **Stuart Whitehead** manager of the rubber chemicals manufacturing department of the Bound Brook, N. J., plant of the organic chemicals division. Also, **Dr. A. G. Hill** has been named assistant plant manager and **A. C. Fennimore** manager of the pharmaceutical manufacturing department of the Bound Brook plant.

Borden Company, New York—**John Dersch** has been promoted to general production manager of Borden Chemical Company's coatings and adhesives department. Mr. Dersch joined Borden in 1955 after nineteen years with American Cyanamid Company.

Bristol-Myers Company—**F. Harry Fletcher** has been promoted to vice-president and national field sales manager of the products division. **Edward Gelsthorpe** has been promoted to vice-president and general sales manager.

Callery Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**James C. Lyle, jr.,** has been named head of the administrative department of the Lawrence, Kan., division of the company. At the same time, **Thomas R. Kendrick, 3rd,** has been named technical manager of the Lawrence division.

Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Summit, N. J.—Four appointments in the sales division have been made. **Jed L. Mees** has been named assistant hospital sales manager; **Alfred M. Hotaling, jr.,** district manager in New York and Connecticut, will take over as government service manager in Washington, D. C.; **Raymond G. Gencarelli** has been appointed district manager in New York and Connecticut; **John Stewart** has been appointed hospital research associate in Massachusetts.

Dow Chemicals Company, Midland, Mich.—**James E. Norbury, jr.,** has been promoted to supervisor of industrial chemicals sales for the Boston, Mass., office. He has been on the Boston sales staff since he joined Dow in 1950.

Food & Drug Research Laboratories, New York—**Dr. Wolfgang Huber** has been named west coast representative with offices in San Francisco, Calif.

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, San Jose, Calif.— **Hubert E. Dobson** has been appointed manager of the Washington, D. C., office. He succeeds **Robert L. Gurnee** who has been promoted and transferred to corporate headquarters in San Jose.

Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York—**Carl W. Edwards,** sales representative in the Chicago office, celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary with the company on April 3, at a party given by Fritzsche.

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AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—170 dms, London
AMMONIUM THIOSULFATE—3 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—28 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
18 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
10 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
64 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
77 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
42 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
34 dms, Ciba Co, Havre
ANNATO SEED—100 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Rio de Janiero
ANTIMONY OXIDE—206 bgs, C Gitlan Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—200 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Port Sudan
35 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Port Sudan
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253 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—500 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Naples
ARSENIC—99 bbls, L J Buck, Gothenburg
ASBESTOS FIBER—400 bgs, North American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
460 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
1,500 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
400 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BALL CLAY—1,200 bgs, United Clay Mines Corp, Avonmouth
BARIUM SULFATE—20 dms, Picked X-Ray Corp, London
30 dms, Marseille
BEESWAX—50 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
50 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
200 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Valparaiso
68 bgs, C H Winschugel, Port Sudan
30 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
46 bgs, Puerto Plata
BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BONE CHARCOAL—200 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
BONEMEAL—1,102 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Alexandria
BRONZE POWDER—40 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Hamburg
CAFFEINE—16 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Marseille
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,000 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Avonmouth
CALCIUM CARBONATE, PRECIPITATED—5 bgs, Export Import Services, Southampton
CALCIUM NITRATE—400 bgs, McKesson & Robbins Inc, Oslo
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—2,044 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
CANDEDILLA WAX—313 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—2 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, I Grob, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
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22 cs, Pendle Tea & Spice Co, London
CARDAMOM SEED—25 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—56 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Fortaleza
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167 bgs, National City Bank, Fortaleza
145 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Fortaleza
347 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
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218 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Oslo
2,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—585 bls, Rotterdam
CASSIA FISTULA PODS—3 cs, Kingston
CASTOR BEANS—156 bgs, Hollander Trading Corp, Jaemel
131 bgs, Hollander Trading Corp, Jeremie
781 bgs, Hollander Trading Corp, Gonaives
851 bgs, Hollander Trading Corp, Port Au Prince
1,679 bgs, Hollander Trading Corp, Port de Paix
CASTOR OIL—510 tons, Salvador
CETYL ALCOHOL—46 cs, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
CHARCOAL, ACTIVATED—9 cs, L A Salomon & Bro, Rotterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—604 bgs, A C Trask Co, Rotterdam
CHLORINATED RUBBER—540 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
p-CHLORO-M-CRESOL—2 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dye Corp, Rotterdam
CINNAMON CHIPS—109 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, Kemp Day & Co, Colombo
25 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
30 bls, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—17 dms, S B Penick & Co, Galle
CLAY—600 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bremen
CLOVE—200 bgs, Mombasa
CLOVE OIL—90 dms, Mombasa
COALTAR DYES—28 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
84 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
223 bgs, Rotterdam
COCOA LEAVES—125 bls, Maywood Chemical Works, Salaverry
COCONUT OIL—420 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
1,200 tons, L A Ferm & Co, Rotterdam
400 tons, Lever Bros, Manila
COCONUT OIL FATTY ACID—20 dms, Carter Products Inc, Liverpool
COCONUT SHELL—547 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Kingston
COCONUT SHELL CHARCOAL—415 bgs, American Overocean Corp, Kingston
COD OIL—150 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, Oslo
CORIANDER SEED—300 bgs, Casablanca
CORN STARCH—672 bgs, Rotterdam
CREAM OF TARTAR—545 bgs, Lenhardt & Brush, London
CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, Republic Chemical Corp, Liverpool
26 tons, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
171 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
CUMIN SEED—200 bgs, Louis Furth, Larnaca
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, S B Penick & Co, Takoradi
105 cs, Venice
DEXTRIN—890 bgs, Rotterdam
DRY COLORS—30 dms, Hempels Marine Paints, Bremen
EARTH COLORS—900 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
53 bbls, J Lee Smith, Bremen
200 bgs, J Lee Smith, Bremen
450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
472 bgs, American Chemical & Pigments Corp, Larnaca
EPSOM SALT—2,700 bgs, Interstate Universal Inc, Bremen
ETHYLENE GLYCOL—3 dms, London
EUPHORBIA—21 bls, Parke Davis & Co, Tuticorin
FERRO-COLUMBIUM—20 dms, London
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Kanematsu N Y, Inc, Yokohama
FORMIC ACID—47 dms, I M Sobin Co, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—166,550 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
249,833 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
334,713 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
117,632 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
106,485 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
108,469 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GELATIN—200 bgs, First National Boston, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Medical Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
60 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
30 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
110 bgs, B Young & Co, London
90 bgs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
2 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
GINGER—40 bgs, Andersen Harrison & Co, Kozhikode
240 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Cochin
160 bgs, M J Golombeck, Tuticorin
60 bgs, A G Dunn, Tuticorin
34 bgs, Meer Corp, Kingston
94 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, London
160 bgs, Alleppey
555 bgs, Freetown
28 bgs, Kingston
GLUE—249 cs, Henneux Co, Rotterdam
100 cs, Franco Belgian Trading Corp, Bordeaux
GLUE STOCK—668 bdls, H Elkan & Co, Antwerp
259 bgs, Clark Ebner & Finkel, Liverpool
166 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Casablanca
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
535 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GUANIDINE CARBONATE—25 dms, Rotterdam
GUAR GUM—200 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,525 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
HEXACHLOROETHANE—100 bgs, Republic Interocean Corp, Bremen
IPECAC ROOT—3 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
6 bls, R S Arbib, Manaus
IRON OXIDE—400 bgs, F L Kraemer, London
KARAYA GUM—61 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
66 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bombay
126 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Marseille
66 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
LACTALBUMIN—160 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
LACTIC ACID—20 dms, A Millner & Co, Liverpool
LACTOSE—200 bgs, Mutchler Chemical Co, Rotterdam
LAUREL WAX—110 bgs, Buenaventura
LEMON OIL—1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—17 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
LIGNIN PITCH—1,600 bgs, Barrentan Testing & Research Corp, Oslo
LIME OIL—7 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Tampico
LITHARGE—184 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVER CONCENTRATE—1 dm, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LIVER EXTRACT—19 dms, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires
LIVER POWDER—15 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LIVERMEAL—400 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Genoa
300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
10 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
200 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Hamburg
LOCUST BEAN PODS—27 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—45 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—200 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
25 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE—75 cs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MENTHOL—15 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
50 cs, North American Continental Co, Rio de Janiero
MERCURY—30 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
50 flks, Barranquilla
MINERAL COLORS—10 dms, Shepherd Chemical Co, Rotterdam
60 dms, Reuelli Chemical Co, Hamburg
MOLASSES—422 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONTAN WAX—100 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rotterdam
76 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—56 bgs, C Gulden, London
150 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
MYROBALANS—667 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—200 bgs, First National Chicago, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—1,250 bags, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
500 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Antwerp
NAPHTHENIC ACID—2,300 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
NAPHTHOL—28 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
50 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
NUTMEG—120 bgs, P H Petry, Singapore
70 bgs, R J Spitz, Singapore
62 bgs, W J Bush & Co, Rotterdam
OITICICA OIL—300 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils Inc, Fortaleza
OLIBANUM GUM—80 bgs, Meer Corp, Aden
OLIVE OIL—52 dms, B Filipone & Co, Piraeus
97 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Barcelona
ORANGE OIL, SWEET—11 cs, H Marmorek & Son, Haifa
PALM OIL, HYDROGENATED—3 dms, H C Brill Co, London
PAPAIN—38 hf chts, American Ferment Co, Colombo
36 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
17 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Mombasa
18 cs, Empire Trust Co, Dares Salaam
70 cs, Colombo
63 cs, Mombasa
PEANUT OIL—50 dms, Welch Holme & Clark Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—6,750 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,100 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
4,550 bls, American Express Co, Bremen
2,200 bls, New Jersey Farm Supply Co, Rotterdam
3,300 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,100 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Rotterdam
2,725 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
200 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,000 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
2,000 bls E J Lang, Hamburg
2,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,600 bls, S Davies & Co, Bremen
2,500 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
150 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
1,691 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
400 bls, E J Lang, Rotterdam
1,500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
6,750 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
2,000 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
525 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
2,750 bls, Rotterdam
1,500 bls, Bremen
PECTIN—50 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kozhikode
160 bgs, East India Trading Co, Kozhikode
160 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Kozhikode
320 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Alleppey
400 bgs, Reliable Mercantile Co, Cochin
280 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Singapore
80 bgs, W L Willner, Cochin
80 bgs, Atlanta Textile Co, Cochin
280 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
350 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
280 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
520 bgs, Alleppey
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, National City Bank, Yokohama
PEPPER, WHITE—140 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
PERU BALSAM—3 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Corinto
PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, Polak & Schwarz, Montevideo
6 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—201,503 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
110,746 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
196,375 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
POLLACK LIVER OIL—25 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
POLYETHYLENE—69 bgs, B F Goodrich Chemical Co, Bremen
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—2,000 bgs, Bank of NY, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM NITRATE—330 bgs, I M Sobin Co, Hamburg
PROPYL CHLORIDE—1 cby, Aceto Chemical Co, London
PRUSSIAN BLUE—40 dms, Transatlantic Pigment Corp, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—70 bgs, Bombay
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—240 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
PYRIDINE—30 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
6 dms, Ore & Ferro Corp, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—505 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
7,282 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, Glasgow
RAFAELITE—200 kgs, Chas A Redden, Liverpool
RAPESEED—500 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Rotterdam
RICE STARCH—25 bgs, Rotterdam
SAFFLOWER—29 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
SAGO FLOUR—333 bgs, R Lennard & Co, Singapore
SALICYLIC ACID—40 dms, Rotterdam
SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, L A Champon & Co, Cochin
SANDRAC GUM—2 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Marseille
SENNA CONCENTRATE—10 cs, Bard Pharmaceuticals, London
SESAME SEED—221 bgs, M J Golombeck, San Juan del Sur
1,305 bgs, M J Golombeck, Corinto
133 bgs, Joel Bieler, Corinto
100 bgs, Seed & Feed Corp, Corinto
250 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Puerto Barrios
SESAME SEED, HULLED—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
375 bgs, R J Spitz, San Juan del Sur
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, San Juan del Sur
125 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
150 bgs, Seed & Feed Corp, Corinto
300 bgs, Nieman Bros, Corinto
200 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
500 bgs, Louis Furth, San Juan del Sur
200 bgs, A Sahadi & Co, San Juan del Sur
150 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, San Juan del Sur
SHELLAC—54 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
227 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
37 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
SILICON CARBIDE—40 cks, Carborundum Co, Oslo
700 bgs, Rotterdam
SOAP BARK—463 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SODIUM BICARBONATE—496 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CHLORITE—100 dms, Rotterdam
SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE—100 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE—500 bgs, Leghorn
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—230 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
SODIUM THIOSULFATE—150 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SPEARMINT OIL—10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
SPERM OIL—173 tons, Arista Oil Products Co, Glasgow
3,690 tons, Antarctic Ocean
STARCH—800 bgs, Rotterdam
STEARYL ALCOHOL—89 bgs, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
SULFANILAMIDE—100 dms, J M Rodgers & Co, Liverpool
TAPIOCA—551 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Itajai
975 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
330 bgs, Bernco International, Itajl
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, American Key Products, Itajai
600 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Penang
2,732 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bangkok
TARA PODS—469 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao
TARTARIC ACID—210 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
60 bbls, Phila National Bank, Barcelona
TERPIN HYDRATE—10 bbls, Rotterdam
THALLIUM SULFATE—4 cs, Hamburg
THEOBROMINE—66 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Rotterdam
THYME LEAVES—20 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Marseille
34 bls, Hismoco American Co, Marseille
TOLU BALSAM—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
20 cs, Meer Corp, London
TONKA BEANS—20 cs, S B Penick & Co, Belem-Para
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
50 dms, Uddeholm Co of America, Gothenburg
300 dms, Venice
TUNG OIL—200 tons, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
74 tons, Buenos Aires
TUNGSTEN POWDER—32 dms, London
TURMERIC—320 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Alleppey
80 bgs, L E Ransom Co, Alleppey
320 bgs, M J Golombeck, Cochin
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
320 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Alleppey
400 bgs, Alleppey
240 bgs, Cochin
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—30 dms, Esca Commercial Co, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—3 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, London
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, Agriscent Corp, Port Au Prince
1 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Kozhikode
WATTLE BARK—3,305 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WATTLE EXTRACT—428 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
WHITING—1,200 bgs, Pluess Stauffer, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—53 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Nagoya
25 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Kobe
24 cs, Chemical Bank, Liverpool
50 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Bremen
XYLENE—3 dms, Shell Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
ZINC OXIDE—50 bgs, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
ZINC SULFATE—20 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Rotterdam
ZINC SULFIDE—180 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Liverpool
1,000 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam

Philadelphia

AGAR—30 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Yokohama
ANTIMONY OXIDE—1,000 bgs, National Lead Co, Glasgow
ASBESTOS FIBER—900 bgs, Rubberoid Co, Lourenco Marques
2,720 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
786 bgs, John Holt & Co, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
240 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BLANC FIXE—1,200 bgs, C Wagner Co, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—260 tons, Recife
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, Phila National Bank, Hamburg
FUEL OIL—112,195 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
114,552 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Las Piedras
GYPSUM, CRUDE—4,025 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
5,000 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Kingston
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—600 bgs, Darlington Chemical Co, Glasgow
PEATMOSS—2,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Dublin
4,050 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
3,375 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
750 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Rotterdam
3,800 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
1,700 bls, Keer Mauer, Bremen
1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
3,566 bls, Eclipse Peatmoss Corp, London

PEPPER, BLACK—200 bgs, Alleppey
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—975,519 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
216,689 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bahias
457,300 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
239,433 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
111,872 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
265,361 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
266,815 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
380,348 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
TARTARIC ACID—453 bbls, Mercer Chemical Co, Rotterdam
TRICHLOROETHYLENE — 100 dms, Uddeholm Corp, Gothenburg
156 dms, Nylos Trading Co, Antwerp
WATTLE EXTRACT—400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—80 bgs, Physicians Drug Co, Rotterdam

San Francisco

ALUMINUM OXIDE—115 kgs, W C Auger Co, Liverpool
ALUMINUM PASTE—26 dms, E S Browning Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—300 bgs, I M Sobin Co, Rotterdam
199 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
ANHYDROUS AMMONIA—2 flks, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CALCIUM AMMONIUM NITRATE—360 tons, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
27,500 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CUMIN SEED—100 bgs, Overseas Shipping Co, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—7,351 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Callao
1,000 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Chimbote
1,095 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Chimbote
2,189 bgs, Chimbote
870 bgs, Callao
KELPMEAL—600 bgs, Berger & Plate, Bergen
LOCUST BEAN GUM—50 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products Co, Genoa
OLIVE OIL—62 dms, G Oberti & Sons, Genoa
50 dms, Stanghellini Bros, Genoa
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, B C Ireland, Marseille
PEATMOSS—1,100 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Hamburg
PEPPER, RED—320 bgs, John Holt & Co, Liverpool
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—18,766 Tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, B C Ireland, Trieste
200 bls, Mincing Trading Corp, Rotterdam
31 bls, Kellys America Ltd, Genoa
SAVORY LEAVES—102 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Rotterdam
SODIUM PERBORATE—220 bgs, I M Sobin Co, Rotterdam
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Miny Corp, Venice
30 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
WHITING—90 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Copenhagen
WOOL GREASE—50 dms, W C Auger, Liverpool

Cutter Case Worrying

—Continued from page 4

volved in the introduction of new treatment and pharmaceuticals. He quoted PHS as saying:

"Throughout the history of medicine and public health most advances have been made step by step, with each new and unforeseen obstacle overcome as it is encountered.

"This has always involved a certain amount of risk, trial and error, discovery of new knowledge in production and clinical use, and resumption of forward movement.

"As is all scientific and medical endeavor we must weigh potential benefits against possible hazards."

Industry leaders attending the Florida meeting viewed the matter this way: If the California verdict awarding damages is upheld by the higher court to which it has been appealed, progress in pharmaceutical and medical research will be slowed to a walk.

"Who will dare to introduce new products with the threat of implied warranties—and damage suits—constantly a jeopardy to such advances?" one industry leader asked.

Attitude of Insurance Companies

A side effect of the California case, Mr. Sedgwick said, is that pharmaceutical manufacturers are being viewed askance by insurance companies.

"Top insurance executives are already concerned about this type of risk and one has expressed doubt to me personally that his company can continue to insure pharmaceutical manufacturers if a threat toward absolute warranty liability develops, thus making the extent of the risk unpredictable.

"Many substantial underwriters have placed serious restrictions upon the writing of certain classes of product liability insurances," he said.

Mr. Sedgwick said that from his knowledge of the pharmaceutical industry he felt that its attitude in the matter is this:

"It (the industry) wants the laws to be interpreted fairly for both consumer and manufacurer.

"If the manufacturer is careless in manufacturing a product (the court found the California company was not) the industry agrees there should be a liability.

"If for any reason a product is not properly manufactured or tested there should be a liability for any harm that results.

"But where a product is manufactured without negligence and is properly developed and tested in accordance with the best scientific knowledge then available and all applicable government regulations are fulfilled, the manufacturer should not be held to blame solely by the application of implied warranties."

Aldosterone Synthesized By Wisconsin U. Scientists

A new, direct synthesis of aldosterone —the hormone that controls the salt balance of the body—starting with simple coaltar products, was described by Prof. William S. Johnson of the University of Wiscinsin at the national meeting of the American Chemical Society in San Francisco last week.

The new method for making the vital adrenal hormone was developed by a group of chemists headed by Dr. Johnson after four years of experimental work.

Chemical, physical and biological tests have shown that aldosterone is extremely active, having thirty times as much salt-retention potency as the artificial adrenal hormone called DOCA, or desoxycorticosterone acetate.

Whether aldosterone, now that it is potentially available by synthesis, will be useful in the treatment of human ailments such as Addison's Disease is unknown. Dr. Johnson pointed out that such possibilities are at the moment purely speculative.

The synthetic aldosterone must first be produced in sufficient quantities for testing and then must undergo a rigorous series of animal and clinical experiments, he emphasized.

Seaton Urges Set Up Of Coal Research Office

Establishment of an Office of Coal Research within the Department of the Interior to stimulate the production and conservation of coal resources was recommended to congress last week by Secretary Fred A. Seaton.

Opposing the setting-up of an independent research commission as proposed in a number of bills now pending in the house, Mr. Seaton pointed out that his department is the responsible government agency for all mineral research activities and said that the objectives of a coal research program could be accomplished more readily, efficiently and economically by broadening existing authority.

The secretary also strongly endorsed the establishment of advisory committees composed of management, labor and coal consuming industries because they would help achieve "closer coordination between industry and the government programs, avoid duplication, and uncover deficit areas of needed research."

Chemicals Play Role

—Continued from page 3

propellants the highest specific impulse is obtained with liquid hydrogen and liquid fluorine.

But both H_2 and F_2 and cryogenic materials are not suitable for anything other than for the launch stage of a missile or satellite, he added, because they cannot be stored—except for short periods of time.

He illustrated his talk on "where we stand today in this race for space" with a series of pictures and descriptions of the missiles that have been developed by the Air Force, both those now operational and those undergoing experiments.

The ballistic missile "is our springboard into space," he said, and propulsion is a major area of effort to be exploited. He added that the military is currently concerned with high energy fuels, solid propellants, ion and solar sources as well as other exotic fuels.

Present emphasis in performance is being directed toward large size motors. He also stated that within the next few months the largest solid propellant motors ever made will be test-fired.

Even currently planned motors will doubtlessly be surpassed several fold in size and performance in the not-to-distant future, he concluded.

'HiCal' High Energy

—Continued from page 5

chemicals for industrial and commercial use.

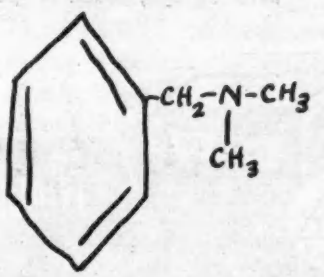
Last week, the plant entered the start-up period of two units which will produce intermediate chemicals used in making "HiCal."

Among the units that went into production are a high temperature unit for preparation of a solid intermediate in the "HiCal" process, a distillation and separation unit, and a combined distillation and solids handling system for preparation of a key intermediate.

The new Lawrence plant will be flexible enough to produce both HiCal and commercial chemicals in quantity.

Among the chemicals to be produced at Lawrence for commercial use are methyl borate, sodium hydride, sodium and potassium borohydride, alkyl boranes, amineboranes, and alkyl boric acids.

formula for process and product development



N-BENZYLDIMETHYLAMINE—the catalyst of choice in epoxy resins—also offers unusual advantages as an intermediate in reactions requiring an organic base. Its solubility characteristics suggest use in cutting oils, hydraulic fluids and specialty lubricants where its ability to block corrosive action of oxidation-produced acids is of value.

N-BENZYLDIMETHYLAMINE

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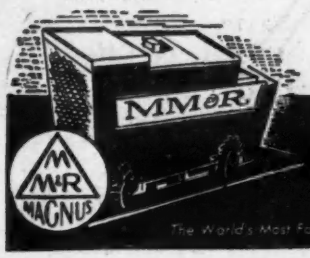

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Action was limited in the essential oils market last week. Ginger oleoresin from Jamaican root continued to fall. This downward action was attributed to the fact that Jamaican ginger has been easing. Sandalwood oil was another oil that was seen to be declining. Several weeks ago there was another setback in this oil. Celery seed oil was reported to be softening. Supplies on spot are sufficient, and demand is poor.

Other soft spots on the market last week were petitgrain and peppermint oils. For both oils the problem was that of supply and demand. Like most of the other oils a "hand to mouth" buying policy has been in effect. Citronella oil also retained weak listings. As a result, several aromatic chemicals derived from this oil fell on spot.

Strong spots in the essential oils market persisted to be the citrus oils and geranium oil. Orange oil was tight on spot, and business was active last week. Californian dealers were said to be apportioning deliveries because of small supplies on hand. Tangerine oil, the most perishable of the citrus fruits, was firm on spot. Damage to this crop due to the freezes in Florida is said to be more extensive than damage done to the orange crop. Both Algerian and Bourbon geranium oil continued to manifest firm listings.

There were several extreme price reductions in the aromatic chemical market last week. Several derivatives of citronella oil were cut back somewhat. They were citronellol, geraniol, geranyl acetate, and hydroxycitronellal. Citronella oil has been very weak for some time and caused the lowering of these aromatic chemicals. Anethole, carvol, and linalyl acetate continued a steady pattern. Anethole showed a poor tone that has persisted for some months now.

There was increased action on the seeds and spices market last week. The trend was again upward for cassia after several weeks of few changes. Stocks on spot are being gradually deflated. Saigon cassia also was seen to advance. Only offerings at full levels are being made available for shipment.

Prices of cloves continued to ease last week. Prices are attractive in view of the fact that shipping prices have been upped. Jamaican and Nigerian ginger also fell last week. Mace in Singapore was firmer last week, and scarcity of stocks on spot is intensifying. Thus, the market should start to strengthen.

There was an upward movement last week in black pepper. Singapore continued to offer the most attractive prices even though the level there is even with that on spot. India continued to be the strongest market. The market on spot was receiving sufficient amounts last week. The balance unsold on arrival was not easily sold. Thus replacement costs are not reflected. The white pepper market was steady last week with not much demand.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cassia, Batavia "A," 2c. per lb.
"B," 1c. per lb.
"C," 1c. per lb.
Korintje "A," 2c. per lb.
"B," 1c. per lb.
"C," 1c. per lb.
Ginger, Nigerian splits, 15c. per lb.
Pepper, Malabar black, ¼c. per lb.
Sarawak black, ¼c. per lb.
Gondars red, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Citronellol, 20c. per lb.
Cloves, Madagascar, ½c. per lb.
Zanzibar, ½c. per lb.
Geraniol, extra, 20c. per lb.
Standard, 20c. per lb.
Geranyl acetate, 20c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaican No. 3, 6c. per lb.
Ginger oleoresin, from Jamaican ru ot, 25c. per lb.
Hydroxycitronellal, 10c. per lb.
Sandalwood oil, 5c. per lb.
Sesame seed, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 19, 1957
145.68	145.79	145.80	145.65

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—There has been no shift in price in some time for this material. Prices continued to hold a range of $3.75 to $4.25, sources said.

Celery Seed—This oil has been gradually softening lately, sources said. Demand is light, and stocks are sufficient. The current prices ranged from $13.50 to $16 per pound last week.

Geranium—This oil continued to be one of the few strong sides of the market last week. Prices were unchanged with Algerian oil quoted at $14.50 to $16.50 and Bourbon geranium oil holding a range of $15.50 to $16.50 per pound.

Ginger Oleoresin—Prices of ginger oleoresin from Jamaican root continued to fall last week, a sources said. This material declined 25c. to a new listing of $14 per pound. The decline was attributed to the gradual easing in price of the spice.

Orange—Last week, all varieties of orange oil were tight on spot and very active. Since the freezes in Florida, the trend has been a consistantly upward one. Only limited amounts of Floridian orange oil were available last week at a price of $1.25 to $1.75 per pound. It was reported that Californian dealers have been allocating deliveries of orange oil due to limited stocks. Listings of Californian oil continued firm at a range of $2 to $2.35 per pound.

Peppermint—Current listings remained the same last week. Natural peppermint oil was quoted at a range of $3.60 to $4 while redistilled peppermint oil held prices which ranged from $4 to $4.50 per pound. This market is soft, and the reason, according to one source, is overproduction.

Petitgrain—A month ago prices of petitgrain oil were lowered. The same level has been maintained since then with prices ranging from $2.50 to $2.85 per pound on spot.

Nutmeg—This oil retained steady listings last week. East Indian nutmeg oil was quoted at a range of $12 to $15.75 per pound while West Indian oil stayed at $13 to $15.75.

Sandalwood—This oil has been weak for some time, and fell again last week, a dealer reported. Sandalwood oil eased 5c. to a spot listing which ranged from $11.20 to $13.25 per pound. Even though prices are at a minimum, demand has been slight and dealers seem to be holding off.

Tangerine—No further fluctuations in prices of this oil were reported last week after the increase of two weeks ago. Like the other citrus fruits the tangerine crop was damaged by the cold wave that hit Florida. This fruit is more perishable than the orange, and therefore was harder hit. Current prices held a range of $3 to $3.50 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethole—The poor tone of anethole of the past months continued to manifest itself last week. Demand was feeble, and prices were low with a quotation of $1.25 to $1.70 per pound for regular anethole and 85c. to 90c. for technical material.

Carvol—Listings were unchanged on spot last week, a producer said. Quotations held a range of $5 to $5.40 per pound.

Citronellol—A major producer of citronellol last week lowered their prices, it was reported. The material declined 20c per pound to a listing which ranged from $2.90 to $3.75. This sharp cutback was attributed to the weakness of citronella oil.

Geraniol—There was also a setback in the price of geraniol standard and extra grades last week. Both varieties fell 20c. on spot. Geraniol extra had a new listing of $2.50 to $3 per pound while geraniol standard was listed at a range of $2.20 to $3. This downward movement was also the result of the soft prices of citronella oil.

Geranyl Acetate—Another derivative of citronella oil felt a downward move last week, a major producer reported. A price decrease of 20c. brought geranyl acetate down to a listing which ranged from $2.20 to $2.70 per pound. Citronella oil has been easy for some time and has caused certain aromatic chemicals to decline their prices.

Hydroxycitronellal—Another aromatic

Essential Oils

chemical affected by the softness of citronella oil was hydroxycitronellal. This chemical fell 10c. on spot to a new listing which ranged from $4.80 to $5.30 per pound.

Linalyl Acetate—Spot quotations of all varieties of the material have retained a steady pattern for some time now. Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92 percent, was priced at a range of $4.75 to $5.35 per pound while ex bois de rose grade, 96-98 percent, was priced at $5.25 to $6.60. Linalyl acetate, ex petitgrain, held a range of $4.80 to $5.90 per pound, and synthetic material was listed at $5.50.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia — All varieties of this material again moved upward last week after several weeks of seeming to level off. Batavia cassia "A," "B," and "C" grades rose 2c., 1c., and 1c., respectively to new listings of 55c., 53c., and 52c. per pound on spot. Korintje cassia "A," "B," and "C" also advanced 2c., 1c., and 1c., respectively to a listing of 55c. for "A," 53c. for "B," and 52c. per pound for "C." Gradually, the scarcity of cassia stocks is intensifying. All grades of Saigon cassia showed little assistance, and no offerings of any size were being made for shipment except at the highest levels.

Cloves—Both Zanzibar and Madagascar cloves eased downward last week, a source said. Zanzibar material declined ½c. to a new spot quotation of 48c. Madagascar cloves also fell ½c. to a listing of 39c. per pound. These prices are considered reasonable considering that shipping prices were reported to be higher last week.

Ginger—There was a downward movement in the ginger market last week. Jamaican number 3 material fell 6c. to a new listing of 51c. per pound. Nigerian splits, on the other hand, rose 1c. to a spot price of 15c. per pound.

Mace — Last week, replacement prices in Singapore were said to be stiff. Little by little, supplies on spot are deteriorating, and as a result, the market appeared to be strengthening. Prime quality Siauw mace held a price of $2.40 last week while Siauw number two whole material was listed at $2.15 and number two siftings at $2.05 per pound.

Sesame Seed—Ethiopian material eased ½c. on spot last week to a new listing of 14½c. per pound. Lebanese hulled sesame seed continued unchanged at 20c. while Salvador sesame seed held a price of 16½c. per pound.

Pepper—With the gradual advance in price at source, Malabar and Sarawak black pepper edged upward somewhat. Singapore was still the cheapest source of stock, but even so, prices were level with those on spot. The Indian market continued to be about a cent over the spot market.

Trade on spot was reported to be receiving sufficient deliveries. But the balances left unsold on arrival have not been finding a ready market. Thus spot prices are not affected by replacement costs.

Malabar black pepper advanced ¼c. to a listing of 26¼c. per pound. Sarawak black also rose ¼c. to a price of 25¾c. while Lampong black pepper stayed steady at 26c. per pound.

On the white pepper market, demand was slight, and the market remained unchanged last week. Shipment levels showed no signs of letting up. Muntok white pepper held a listing of 39c.

Polyvinyl Chloride Rights Granted to British Concern

Rights to manufacture unplasticized polyvinyl chloride products by a special process have been granted BTR Industries, Ltd., London, by Tube Turns Plastics Inc., Louisville, Ky. A license agreement provides for rights to the Hendry injection molding process, furnishing of presses and technical counsel.

BTR Industries has ten factories in Great Britain, is a major manufacturer of plastic and rubber products and engages extensively in international trade. Tube Turns Plastics, an affiliate of National Cylinder Gas Company and Jackson & Church Company, is said to be the largest United States manufacturer of injection molded unplasticized polyvinyl chloride fittings and valves for industrial and commercial piping systems. TTP also makes custom products by injection molding.

Zink & Triest, Penick Made Vanillin Distributors

Ontario Paper Company, Ltd., with head offices in Thorold, Ontario, Canada, has appointed two new distributors for the sale of its vanillin in United States. They are the Zink & Triest Company, Philadelphia, and the S. B. Penick & Co., New York.

Shulton, Inc., which had been United States distributor of Ontario Paper Company's vanillin for more than two years, will continue as a major distributor. These three distributorships will provide outlets for the steadily increasing market for the product throughout the United States.

Merck to Aid Indian Firm In New Antibiotic Plant

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., will aid an Indian firm, Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd., of Pimpri, India, in the construction and production of a $1 million antibiotics plant. The plant will produce streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin.

Under an agreement entered into with the Indian firm, Merck will make available its know-how and continuing technical assistance in production of these antibiotics as well as engineering assistance in construction of the plant.

Givaudan Moves May 19

The executive and sales offices as well as the service laboratories of Givaudan Corporation and its associate companies—Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., Givaudan Flavors, Inc., and Sindar Corporation—will be relocated on May 19. The new address will be 321 West 44th street, New York. The telephone number at the new location will be CIrcle 5-0300.

Isocyanates Marts to Double

—*Continued from page 3*

treatment as well as to injection and compression molding of urethane materials," he says.

He adds that the evolution of flexible urethane foams in the automobile industry is progressing at a rapid rate. Last year auto makers used some 7 million pounds of these foams, as against 1957's overall consumption of 12 million pounds. This last figure, he thinks, will double this year and will possibly go to 70 million pounds in 1960.

The same year he foresees urethane coatings for use on wiring, leather and for textile treatment and industrial maintenance amounting to 3 million gallons. Consumption this year will be around 300,000 gallons.

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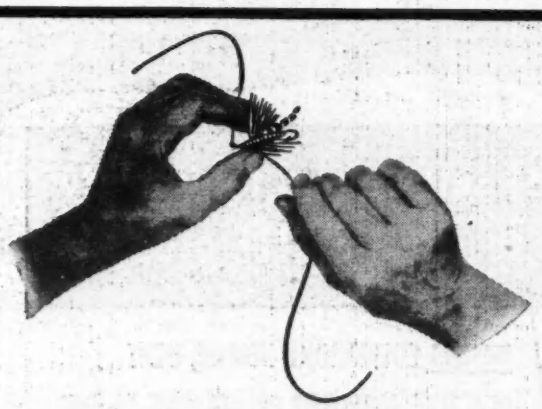
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Coatings Materials

Orange and bleached grades of shellac were lowered in price last week to reflect easier quotations at the source. Bleached declined 2 cents per pound to 46 cents for bonedry and 56 cents for fully refined in bags. Lemon grades of orange are now 1 cent per pound lower at 38 cents to 39 cents for No. 1 and 36 cents to 37 cents for No. 2. Superfine held unchanged and TN continued out of stock. The declines are regarded as a seasonal adjustment to the arrival of the Bysacki crop at Calcutta. When the crop is heavy, as it was last season, prices are apt to remain at the lower levels for many months. According to one dealer here, the current crop is on the light side.

Manganese driers were reported steady in price last week and no adjustments were expected until the third quarter. One market source said that reduced quotations would probably be posted at that time if current stocks were used up in the interim. These stocks, he pointed out, were acquired at firmer chartering rates than those now in effect.

Moderate quantities of aluminum paste and powder are moving to consumers at the reduced quotations posted two weeks ago. Paste was lowered 1c. per pound to 68½c. for extra-fine and 47c. for standard, while powder was decreased 2c. to $1.09 for extra-fine and 79½c. for standard. This move was brought about by a 2c. break in the aluminum market.

A major resins producer last week announced price reductions of 2c. per pound on three of its intermediate density polyethylene resins, to go into effect on contract May 1. The company said that it was posting the reductions to stimulate broader markets for the materials. On the same date, the company is hiking one of its newer polyethylene resins by 3½c. per pound in order to bring the price into line with manufacturing costs which the company has recently reassessed. The resin is used in the manufacture of plastic houseware. Maleic resins and ester gum are reported to be moving in routine volume at recently reduced quotations.

A report on paint, varnish and lacquer sales during the first two months of the year showed that consumer buying (trade sales) was holding close to the boom level of last year, while industrial volume was declining. Trade sales declined by only 6/10 of 1 percent for the period while industrial sales fell off roughly 10 percent. In the opinion of one observer, a good part of the decline was accountable to production cutbacks in the automobile industry.

The lead Industries Association reported lower production and shipments of red lead and orange mineral during the month of February. These figures may be found below under 'Prime Pigments'.

The casein market continued in a soft position last week due to light demand locally and ample flush season production at the source. A decline of ¼ cent per pound was noted in offers for future delivery, and the new quotation, 19 cents per pound, did not encounter many firm bids. Material in the spot market was unchanged in price, but spotty buying lent an unsteady tone to the market. Australian was offered at 21 cents per pound. Because of well-established consumption patterns and premium quality, New Zealand casein was unaffected by the weak tone in other grades and was firmly maintained at 25 cents per pound, late May delivery.

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Moderate business was transacted last week at recently reduced price quotations. Two weeks ago paste was lowered 1c. per pound to 68½c. per pound for extra-fine and 47c. for standard. Powder moved 2c. lower to $1.09 for extra-fine and 79½c. for standard. A 2c. break in aluminum metal caused the reductions.

Dry Colors—A price listing was recently issued by a major manufacturer confirming that no changes were on the books for the second contract quarter. Business volume is running slowly in some quarters and at a moderate pace in others. Trade sources report that the small-volume specialized materials are generally holding up better than the heavy movers.

Iron blue is said to be moving well to ink makers, and cadmium colors are experiencing moderate call from various outlets. The latter colors are holding steady at recently reduced price levels. As in previous instances, the reductions were in response to a decline in selenium metal.

Lead Pigments—As reported by the Lead Industries Association, production of red lead and orange mineral declined in February to 1,750 short tons after reaching to 2,067 the month before. The total for February a year ago was reported at 2,134 short tons.

Shipments in February were even lower—1,489 short tons, as against 2,178 in January and 2,198 in February, 1957. March 1 stocks showed an advance to 3,783 tons from 3,525 or February 28, 3,486 a year earlier. On the same date, lead oxides in process amounted to 4,414 tons, as compared with 4,600 the previous month and 4,396 a year earlier.

The 1c. price reductions of two weeks ago made the schedule for red lead 14½c. per pound for 95 percent red lead, 14.45c. for 97 percent and 14.60c. for 98 percent. Litharge in carlots became 13¾c. and orange mineral 16.60c. per pound.

Zinc Pigments—Refined grades of zinc metal were lowered in price a week ago, but this has had no effect on quotations of crude metal or zinc oxides. If the move fails to affect French process oxide, the reason will lie in the fact that many cost increases in labor and transportation have been absorbed during the past few years, market observers note.

Sales to the account of the rubber industry have been lagging this season, due to low production of automobile tires and other rubber goods. The paint trade has been seasonally active, but sales are believed to be running appreciably behind last year's record level.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Shellac, bleached, 2c. per lb.
Orange, lemon No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Orange, lemon No. 2, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 19, 1957
101.43	101.44	101.47	100.79

For Current Prices See Page 9

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Price listings are steady and unchanged. Supply is freely available, and buying is variously reported slow to fair.

The paint market is holding up well in trade sales but industrial finishes are experiencing the recession pinch. For the first two months of this year, trade sales aggregated $132,453,000, a decline of only 6/10ths of 1 percent from the record level of the comparable period of last year. However, for the same period industrial sales were down to $91,818,000 as compared with $104,670,000 last year. Total sales of the entire paint, varnish and lacquer industry for the two months reached $224,271,000, as against $237,868,000 the previous year.

Ester Gum—On April 1 a major producer reduced this material 1c. per pound to a range of 12¾c. to 16c. per pound, carlots. Smaller shipments were lowered the same amount to a range of 13¼c. to 16½c. for 10 drums or more, and 13¾c. to 17c. for less than 10 drums. The change covered all second quarter contracts.

Maleic Resins—As reported here previously, fractional reductions were posted on April 1, making material in carlots 12¾c. to 21½c. per pound, depending upon grade.

Polyethylene Resins—Three intermediate density polyethylene resins will be reduced 2c. per pound by a major manufacturer, effective May 1. The reductions have been posted to stimulate broader markets for the materials, the company noted. One of the resins is used for film and bottles, and another for general purpose molding where high gloss and stiff-

Coatings Materials

ness are required. The third finds application in extrusion of sheeting for high speed thermoforming operations.

A new polyethylene resin will be hiked 3½c. per pound on the same date by the company due to a reassessment of manufacturing costs. The material is used in plastic houseware.

Lacquer Materials

Dioctyl Adipate—Prices are steady and unchanged at long established listings of 42½c. per pound in carlots, 43½c. in less than carlots and 40c. in tankcars. Business volume has experienced a decline just about in proportion to the rest of the economy, a producer here reports. The price outlook is stable, and supply remains ample.

Dioctyl Phthalate—Two manufacturers of phthalates recently announced plans for production of phthallic anhydride. One plant is scheduled to produce 20,000,000 pounds per year, and the other 15,000,000 pounds. Spokesman for both companies indicated that output was intended for captive use.

Natural Resins

Gum — Prices held without change against a fair volume of sales, dealers reported last week. Buying interest continued to center on prompt requirements. All gums were in adequate supply to meet spot needs.

Shellac—Lower quotations at the source prompted reductions in the local list amounting to 2c. per pound in bleached shellac and 1c. per pound in lemon grades. Superfine and TN were not affected.

Bleached in bags is now quoted at 46c. per pound for bonedry and 56c. for fully refined. The differential for barrels and kegs is unchanged. The new range for lemon No. 1 is 38c. to 39c. per pound, as compared with a previous quotation of 39c. to 41c. No. 2 is down to 36c. to 37c.

Price reductions usually occur at this time of the year because of newcrop arrivals at source. This year's crop may prove lighter than usual, in which case, according to a dealer here, prices might climb back to former levels.

Miscellaneous

Casein—The market for Argentine casein remains soft owing to light demand from American users and ample flush season production at the source. Futures, late May delivery, are offered at 19c. per pound, a decline of ¼c. per pound from previous offers. Material in the spot market is moving in light volume at unchanged prices. Australian casein is available at 21c. per pound.

Because of its superior quality and well established consumption pattern, New Zealand material has been untouched by the currently weak market for other grades and continues quoted at 25c. per pound, late May delivery.

Glue—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production, shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in thousands of pounds during February with January's figures shown for comparison:

Production

	Feb.	Jan.
Hide, glue, total	4,832	5,340
Low grade	1,520	1,907
Medium grade	1,789	1,921
High grade	1,165	994
Extra high grade	358	518
Bone, glue total	4,672	5,228
Green	3,379	3,817
Extracted	1,283	1,055
Glue, total	9,514	10,568

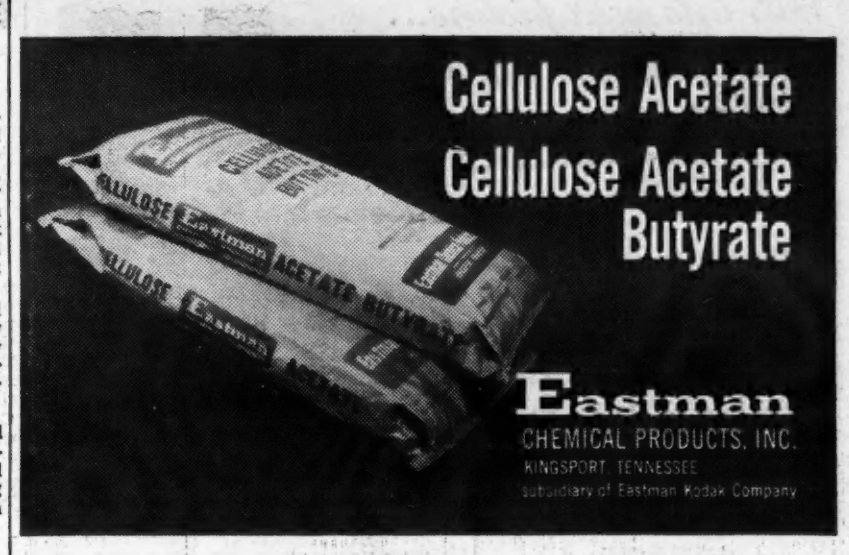
Shipments

Hide, glue, total	4,355	4,633
Low grade	1,990	1,762
Medium grade	1,121	1,570
High grade	887	940
Extra high grade	367	361
Bone, glue total	5,368	6,772
Green	4,085	5,717
Extracted	1,283	1,055
Glue, total	9,723	11,405

Stocks

Hide, glue total	23,819	23,332
Low grade	7,829	8,299
Medium grade	8,709	8,041
High grade	5,441	5,153
Extra high grade	1,840	1,839
Bone, glue total	8,169	8,865
Green	8,169	8,865
Extracted	5,525	6,231
Glue, total	31,988	32,197

Manganese Driers—As announced previously, these materials moved into the second quarter unchanged in price. An industry source explained that reduced chartering rates could not be taken into consideration in price postings until cur-



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Coatings Materials

rently heavy stocks of material were absorbed by the market. These stocks, he pointed out, were acquired under the old, higher chartering rates. It is generally believed that prices will be reduced after the stocks are sold.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended April 4, the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $23.48, as compared with $22.52 the previous week and $25.52 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries of plants amounted to 2,300 barrels, as against 728 the previous week and 5,500 a year ago. Content per barrel averaged 8.99 gallons of turpentine and 296.2 pounds of rosin.

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Apr. 11	Mon. Apr. 14	Tues. Apr. 15	Wed. Apr. 16	Thurs. Apr. 17
Drums—					
M	$7.84	$7.84	...	...	$7.85
WG	8.24	...	$8.18	...	...
WW	8.53	8.64	...	...	...
Bags—					
G	...	...	7.60[3]	...	...
K	7.50[1]	...	7.90[1]	...	...
M	...	...	7.65[3]	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended April 17)—
K or better, $7.90; M, $7.50

Sales, USDA: 522* 240* 553* No Sales 160*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $9.80; WG, $9.70; N, $9.20; K, $9.05

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.52	...	.52[5]	...	.53
Sales	6,000¶	...	16,000¶	...	18,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c.; l.c.l., 82c.

[1] K or better. [2] G or better. [3] M or better.
* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. [5] Average price.

Seaton Recommends Repeal Of Copper Tax Suspension

Repeal of the suspension on copper-import taxes was recommended to congress last week by Secretary Fred A. Seaton of the Department of the Interior.

In recommending passage of S 3234, which would revoke the tax suspension, Secretary Seaton said," the circumstances on which the original suspension and its subsequent extensions were based no longer exist. In the course of the past year and one-half the extreme shortage of copper has disappeared and there is now an adequate supply."

The suspension has been in effect since 1947.

KOHNSTAMM VICE-PRESIDENT: Dr. Samuel Zuckerman, superintendent of its Brooklyn, N.Y., plant, who has been named a vice-president of H. Kohnstamm & Co., New York.

N.Y. Paint Club Selects Nominees, Lines Up Speaker

The nominating committee of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club has selected the folowing slate of candidates to be placed in nomination at the May 1 meeting of the club:

For president, Moe Bauman; vice-president, Benjamin Chatzinoff; secretary, Edward G. Fischer; treasurer, John J. Oates; members of the executive committee to serve two years, William J. Greco, E. Gustave Shur, and Raymond L. Whitney.

The club has selected Dr. James Scott Long to speak at its April 3 meeting at the Brass Rail, New York. Dr. Long's topic will be "The Nature, Aims and Plans of the Paint Research Intsitute."

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats market last week was the purchase of close to 120,000 metric tons of refined soybean oil by Spain. This had a salutary effect on the bean oil market which closed steady and slightly higher. Cottonseed oil also was stronger. Corn and peanut oils were firmer, with light sales at fractionally higher levels.

Coconut oil was stronger and sharply higher, reflecting active buying interest for European account. Prices were lifted fractionally following trading of sizable tonnage of oil on the Pacific coast and New York markets. Copra also was scarce and higher for shipment. Lard was steadier and slightly higher.

Reduced buying interest was noted in tallow and greases and buyers reduced bids ⅛ cent per pound. Offers, however, were still limited and the market was more or less nominal at unchanged asking prices. Export interest continued slow. Limited supplies of edible animal oils kept oleo oil, oleo stearine and edible tallow steady.

Withdrawals of linseed oil have improved against existing contracts, while new business was still in the doldrums. Prices were steady at the recent reduction. Brazilian castor oil continued firm and good volume of business was noted for nearby delivery. Offers for shipment were not liberal and firmly held. Consumers limited purchases of domestic castor oil to fill-in needs. Tung oil was steady, with fair trading at unchanged prices for nearby and later delivery. Crude menhaden oil was inactive and more or less nominal. Refined fish oil was quiet and tankcars were shadable.

Soybean meal continued strong and scarce for nearby delivery. Demand continued active for nearby and quotations were lifted $2 per ton. Linseed meal also was firmer, and up $1 per ton.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 1½c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
Copra, $3.50 per ton.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Corn oil, foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 1/10c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 19, 1957
117.83	116.89	114.38	118.91

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Brazilian oil continued firm with trading noted at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Domestic grades were in fair request for actual needs at unchanged quotations.

Imports of castor beans, and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	539,700	1,540,000
Previous week	372,000	1,598,000
Corresponding week, 1957	995,400	796,000
Total this year	8,769,700	29,595,750
Corresponding period, 1957	10,763,290	32,994,000

Coconut—Active interest for European account strengthened this market. Crude was firmer and raised to 14⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, nearby shipment with sales at 14¼c., May. Tankcars were sold at 15c., New York basis and lifted to 15¼c.

Corn—Crude was firm and slightly higher. Sales were reported at 14⅜c. and 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt, with 14⅜c. maintained at the close. Refined was higher at 18.10c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Tone of the futures market continued strong last week and prices closed fractionally higher. Trading was active. Trade interests continued to take May against sales of futures. Speculative buying in September was quite active and new crop months reached a new seasons high. Consuming demand for cash oil was quiet. Refined grades were higher with crude oil. Salad oil was advanced to 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Trading in crude was light, but market was higher as available stocks were low and closely held. Tankcars were quoted 14⅛c. per pound, f.o.b. southeast; 13¾c., bid, Valley; 13⅜c., Lubbock and 13½c., Waco.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, April 18, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
May	356	16.12	15.87	16.06@16.08
July	509	16.18	15.87	16.15S
Sept.	600	16.12	15.82	16.07S
Oct.	86	15.90	15.59	15.90S
Dec.	55	15.80	15.50	15.76@15.80
March	12	15.77	15.57	15.74@15.75

Total sales and switches, 1,624 contracts.

Export declarations for the week ended April 11 follow: Crude, 1,661,860 pounds and refined, 2,204,580 pounds.

Colombia has been authorized to purchase 7,300 metric tons (basis hydrogenated soybean oil) of soybean or cottonseed oils in drums or bags under PL480. Contracts of sale between April 18 and June 30 will be eligible for financing. Shipments may be made between April 18 and December 31, 1958.

Linseed—Consuming demand was confined to fill-in needs, while withdrawals against existing contracts continued to show moderate improvement. Prices were unchanged and steady. Raw oil was held at 13.9c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, April-June and 14.1c., July-August.

Flaxseed—Crushings in March were reported at 2,112,547 bushels by the National Flaxseed Processors Association. Total for August-through-March amounted to 17,645,623 bushels.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed bids were barely maintained at $3 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Offerings were small, apparently seed that was held support free in hopes of higher prices which didn't materialize. With production of linseed oil sharply curtailed, crushers were on the sidelines a good share of the time. Moisture conditions in the flax growing belt were described as fair to excellent and seeding will get under way within a week or two. Flax stocks on farms April 1 were reported at 6,845,000 bushels, compared with 17,034,000 a year ago and the ten-year average of 9,279,000 bushels. Posted in the Minneapolis cash market were purchases of 7 cars of flaxseed, while to-arrive bookings wer virtually nil. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 59 cars, compared with 71 a year ago. Shipped were 17 cars, against 31 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		*Shipments*
	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
Past week	120,750	127,800	29,750
Since Sept. 1	13,540,000	17,077,600	1,607,500

Olive—This market was quiet. Interest was limited for spot delivery and shipment from abroad. Greek oil was available at $59 to $61 per 100 kilos, c. and f. New York, prompt shipment. Spanish oil was unchanged at $61 per 100 kilos, f.o.b. ports. Greek oil on spot ranged from $2.45 to $2.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid, spot as to quality. Spanish oil on spot was scarce and nominal.

Peanut—Crude was scarce and higher. Light sales were reported at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Georgia and Alabama, April shipment. Refined was firmer and raised to 21c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

An increase of 2,388 acres in allotments for states producing Valencia type peanuts in 1958 was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture. These states include Alabama, Florida, Georgia, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. The increase raises the national total for all types of peanuts to 1,612,388 acres.

Soybean—Spain purchased close to 120,000 metric tons of refined soybean oil at prices ranging from $333 to $339.78 per ton for April-May shipment from Gulf and Atlantic ports. This it was stated completed purchases by Spain under the recent government authorization.

Domestic demand was reported light

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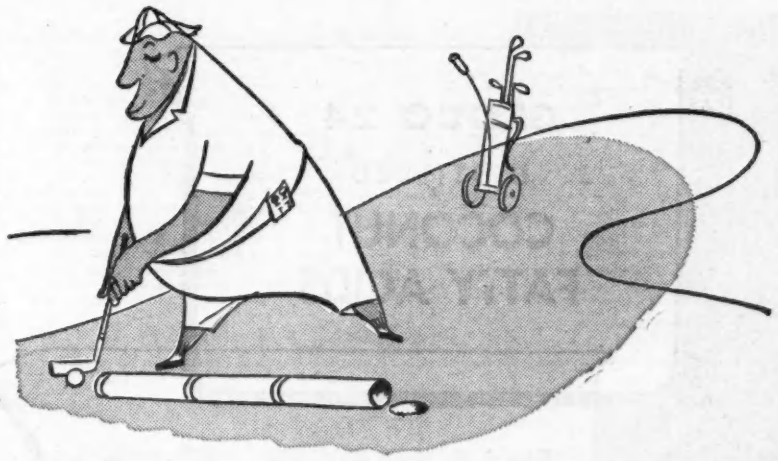

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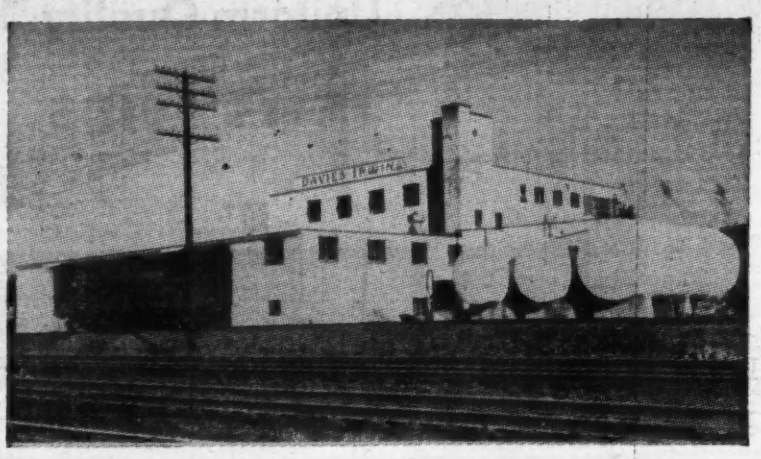

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

and spotty. Prices were irregular. Crude was sold at 11⅛c. for tankcars, Decatur, April and 11¼c. asked for May. Refined salad was firmer at 13⅞c., tankcars, New York, prompt.

Export declarations for the week ended April 11 follow: Crude, 12,288,640 pounds; refined, 10,813,330 pounds.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, April 18, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
May	7	11.11	11.06	11.15@11.20
July	5	11.07	11.02	11.11@11.16
Sept.	1	10.98	10.98	11.01@11.07
Oct.	3	10.86	10.84	10.90@10.98
Dec.	3	10.90	10.86	10.90@10.97

Total sales, 19 contracts.

Tung—Business was spotty, but the market remained steady and unchanged. Tankcars were moved at 21¼c. per pound, New York, nearby and later delivery. Drums were quoted at 22¾c. to 24¼c., spot as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Firmer tone prevailed and quotations were higher. Stocks on spot ranged from 91c. to 96c. per pound, according to quantity.

Copra—Shipments were stronger reflecting European demand and limited offers. Shipments were advanced to $187.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast against bids of $185.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Buying interest slackened and market was more or less nominal. Bids were ⅛c. below sellers. Yellow grease was sold at 7⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, with bids at 7½c. Choice white was unchanged and ranged from 8¾c. to 8⅞c., same basis.

Lard—This market was dull and featureless. Cash lard was unchanged and nominal at 12¾c. per pound, Chicago. Export declarations totaled 5,301,860 pounds for the week ended April 11.

Oleo Oil—This market was quiet and steady. Extra was held at 19¼c. to 19½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity and seller. Oleo stearine was tight and nominal at 15½c. to 16c., same basis.

Tallow—Consumer interest was less active and market was more or less nominal. Bleachable fancy was sold at 8⅛c. per pound, tankcars delivered, with bids reduced ⅛c. Prime was nominal at 7⅞c. to 8c. per pound; special, 7¾c. to 7⅞c. and No. 1, 7⅝c., same basis. Export inquiry was slow. Edible tallow was nominal at 11¾c., tankcars, delivered and guaranteed fancy was available at 9⅜c., drums, f.a.s.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—This market was quiet, but steady. Stocks were limited and firmly held. Meal 41 percent was quoted at $64 per ton, sacked, Memphis for small lots and $72 in Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, for April shipment.

Linseed Meal—Active demand continued feature this market. Prices were further advanced $1 per ton.

Minneapolis.—Good demand persisted in this market, prices up $1 a ton. Buyers who earlier held off in hopes of a price break entered the market for April requirements. Interest quickened for deferred delivery but crushers were hesitant to quote beyond mid-May. Curtailed flaxseed crushing operations and spiraling soybean meal prices provided strong undertone. Shipping directions came in at an excellent pace, schedules jammed for current week. Extracted linseed meal, 34 percent protein, was at $55 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis for April and first half May. Expeller, 32 percent, was unchanged at $57 for April, $56.50 for May and $56 for June.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	11,940,000	13,500,000
Since Sept. 1	447,540,000	453,040,000

Soybean Meal—Stocks for immediate shipment were extremely scarce and supply situation was tight well into May. Prices were firm to $2 a ton higher on spot, unchanged to $1 up for May. At least one large crusher indicated that about three-fourths of May production has been booked. There was some buying as far ahead as June, with interest shown into September. Strength in meal reflected continuation of excellent formula feed business. Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, was at $62 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for April delivery when available. May meal was at $59 and June, $57.

Waxes, Vegetable

Business was spotty and still confined to actual needs. The raising of the floor price 5c. per pound of yellow carnauba in Brazil following the reduction of 4c. the previous week stiffened the tone of the local market. Prices were unchanged on spot, but the trend appears upward due to the reduction of offers for shipment. Fatty was steadier and quotably unchanged. Offers of crude beeswax for shipment were maintained at higher levels, but buying interest lagged at the advance. Refined beeswax was quiet, but steady. Candelilla grades remained unchanged and well held, despite spotty consumer demand. Japan wax was more active for immediate delivery at prevailing quotations.

Fair Trade Hearings Start At End of This Month

The house interstate commerce committee has allotted three days for public hearings later this month on the Harris bill, HR 10547, to extend fair trade contracts to all levels of distribution.

Hearings will be held on the measure and related bills April 29 and 30 and May 1, it has been announced by Rev. Orin Harris of Ark., chairman of the committee. The hearings will be held before the subcommittee on commerce and finance.

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Bids Wanted

Bismuth subcarbonate, 7,464 lbs., Bid No. 343, Apr. 29, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Calcium hypochlorite, large quantity, tech., type 1, spec. OC-114A, Bid No. 78, May 8, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Office, 290 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Chromium trioxide, 4,200 lbs., tech., Bid No. 483, Apr. 29, Contracting Officer, AMC, McClellan AFB, McClellan, Calif.

Drugs, neostigmine methylsulfate injection, hydrocortisone acetate, as per spec., Bid No. M-5-49, Apr. 29, oleovitamin A and D capsules, oxbile extract tabs., phenobarbital sodium capsules, Bid No. M-5-53, May 1, Purchase Div., V.A. Supply Depot, Somerville, N. J.; 24,000 pint bots. opium tincture camphorated USP, Bid No. 349, Apr. 28, 2,580 bots. aminosalicylic acid tabs. .05gm., Bid No. 337, Apr. 29, aminophyllin injection, calcium gluconate injection, estrone, phenobarbital, etc., Bid No. 345, Apr. 30, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Ephedrine sulfate, 10,368 1-oz. bots., USP, Bid No. 337, Apr. 25, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Ether, 111,206 ¼-lb. cans, USP, Bid No. 339, May 1, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Glycerine, 18,673 10-lb. cans, USP, 24,000 1-lb. bots. same, Bid No. 347, Apr. 28, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Hydrogen peroxide, 20 300-lb. dms., tech., spec. H-16005C, Bid No. 816, Apr. 22, Contracting Officer, Topeka AFD, Topeka, Kans.

Iodine, 3,953 bots., USP, Bid No. 339, May 1, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Nitric acid, 20,000 lbs., fuming, tech., spec. N-7254C, Bid No. 800, Apr. 22, Contracting Officer, Topeka AFD, Topeka, Kans.

Olive oil, 8,700 1-qt. cans, Bid No. 371, May 2, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Ortho dichlorobenzene, 6,930 gals., tech., Bid No. 483, Apr. 29, Contracting Officer, AMC, McClellan AFB, McClellan, Calif.

Paints, 1,400 gals. aluminum paint, 700 gals. blackmotor vehicle enamel, Bid T-1421, Apr. 23, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, Open Market Bids, Municipal Bldg., N. Y. 7, N. Y.; 440 gals. waterproof buff color paint, 50 gals. primer, Bid No. 44, Apr. 25, Supply Div., V.A. Hospital, Dawson Springs, Ky.

Phosphoric acid, 13,920 lbs., Bid No. 483, Apr. 29, Contracting Officer, AMC, McClellan AFB, McClellan, Calif.

Sulfadiazine, 19,944 bots. of 100 tabs., USP, 0.5 gm. 7½ gr., Bid No. 351, May 2, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn., N. Y.

FMC Streamlines Setup

—Continued from page 5

Division. Earlier he had been manager of the division's Newark, Calif., plant.

Dewey H. Nelson has been appointed manager of the Becco Chemical Division, having served previously as assistant manager and as sales manage..

Stuart Bear, formerly agricultural department manager of Niagara Chemical Division, is the new manager of this division. Henry S. Winnicki continues as manager of the chemicals and plastics division, formerly the organic chemicals division.

The chemical divisions executive committee, which has management responsibility over all the chemical divisions, has been enlarged and strengthened by including Jackson V. Vernon, William N. Williams and J. D. Fennebresque, FMC vice presidents; and Dr. Emil Ott, Director of Research and Development.

They will serve with Dr. Prutton on the committee, which also includes Bernard H. Jacobson, Frederick A. Gilbert, and Alfred T. Loeffler.

Labeling Conference

—Continued from page 7

bilities," by John Conner, counsel for the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' Association; "History of Precautionary Labeling," by Ralph G. Troup, of J. T. Baker Chemical Company, and "Review of the Labeling Laws," by Chester L. French, of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.

This will be followed by a question and answer panel which will consist of LAPI committee members. Edward J. Hogan, of the Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, will be the moderator.

These papers will be presented at the afternoon session:

"Basic Principles of Precautionary Labeling," by John B. Williamson, of American Cyanamid Company, and chairman of the LAPI committee; "Further Principles of Precautionary Labeling for Small Packages," by James T. Fuess, of the Eastman Organic Chemicals Department of Distillation Products Industries; "Toxicity and Hazard Factors in Precautionary Labeling," by Dr. Thomas W. Nale, of Union Carbide Corporation, and "From Principles to Practice," by John B. Tuttle, of Esso Standard Oil Company.

This will be followed by a question and answer panel, with Sanford J. Hill, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., as the moderator.

Antifreeze Consumption

—Continued from page 4

indicated a definite consumer preference for sealed packages of anti-freeze preparations, as opposed to purchases of the required amounts from bulk containers.

In the case of ethylene glycol type antifreezes, 78 percent of the sales were in gallon cans, 16 percent in quart cans and 6 percent in drums. For packaged methanol types, 47 percent of the sales were in gallon cans, 20 percent in quart cans and 33 percent in drums.

It is estimated that the ten manufacturers reporting to the survey accounted for approximately 97 percent of the antifreeze production in the United States. They are: Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York; Celanese Corporation of America, New York; Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York; Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; Jefferson Chemical Company, Houston, Tex.; National Carbon Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation; Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York; Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Wyandotte Chemical Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.; and "Zerone-Zerex" Section of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Hercules Manager Retiring

James A. Foxgrover, general sales manager of the paper makers chemical department, of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., will retire on June 1. Mr. Foxgrover has been general sales manager of the department since 1931, when Hercules acquired the Paper Makers Chemical Corporation. Prior to that he was affiliated with the Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wis.

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3-roll Mill: Day 10 x 22" hi-speed, 10 hp.
Bartelt Packaging Machines (2).
Standard-Knapp 429 carton Gluer/Sealer.
Filter: Sweetland with Ingersoll pump.
Percolators: Pfaudler, stainless, 54 x 42".
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Crystallizers: 500 gal. stain. jack.
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4—S.S. Jacketed Kettles, 60 gallons.
1—Stokes 43B Granulator S. S.
2—Lightnin 7½ H.P. Agitators 100 rpm.
1—Fletcher 30" S. S. Sus. Style Extractor.
1—Fletcher 48" S. S. Extractor.
1—Badger Nickel Heat Exchanger 1483 sq. ft.
1—Buflovak 6' Vac. Crystallizer.
1—Arnold Double Effect Evap. Type 316 S. S. Total Surface 1133 sq. ft.
1—Double Drum Dryer 4' x 9'.
1—Devine Vac. 6 shelf Dryer 40" x 43".
2—Devine Vac. 20 shelf Dryer 59" x 78".
3—Sparkler Rubber Lined Filters 2 to 91.8 sq. ft.
5—Filter Presses 24" and 30".
2—Mikro Pulverizers 2 St and 2 TH.
7—Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills 6-30 gals.
3—Pony Mixers—15-40 & 50 gallons.
2—Day #71 Roball Sifters, S. S.
1—72" S. S. Bubble Cap Column.
2—Stokes R and T Tablet Presses.
4—Stokes Rotary Presses DD-2, DS3 and DDS2.
5—Stainless Tanks 300 to 1,200 gals.

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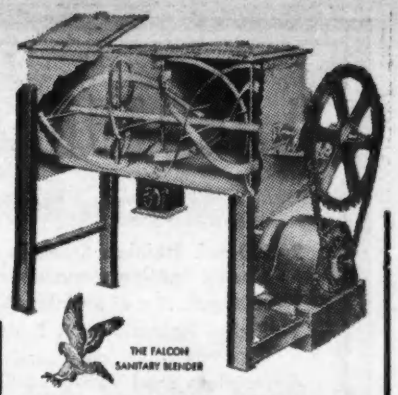

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1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
2—Sperry 36" Filters, clsd. del., 39-pl. 40 fr.
1—Sperry Filter 42", open del., 40-plates, 41-frames.
4—W & P Mixers, jacketed, heavy duty, sigma blade, 300 gal. with hydraulic dumpers.
5—Baker Perkins Mixers—same as above.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
1—International Pebble Mill, porcelain lined, 48" dia. x 60" face, direct motor drive—like new.
1—Day "00" Pony Mixer with ½ H.P. Motor.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7' x 10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
60—New Pressure Cookers, 10" x 18" & 24" x 28".
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump 160 gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump, Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42" x 52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-S.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 12" x 6"—15' long.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new.
1—Louisville Steam Tube Dryer 6' x 35'.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill 5' x 22'—Rubberlined Lined.
2—Patterson Ball Mills, porcelain lined, 17" x 27" I.D.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, 50 & 90 cu. ft.—like new.
1—Davidson Steam Vacuum Pump, new, 9 x 12 x 12.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters with 75 H.P. motors.
1—J. H. Day 3-roll Mill 10 x 16.
3—3060 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
4—New Heat Exc. 60" with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
3—4' x 8' Shaker Screens—1 & 2 Deck.

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BANKRUPTCY SALE

Charcoal Manufacturing Plant of Cumberland Corporation at Burnside, Kentucky

SALE DATE MAY 7, 1958

The property consists of:

A plant and equipment originally designed for the production of approximately seventy-five (75) tons a day of charcoal briquettes, located upon a tract of land of approximately thirty-three acres near Burnside, in Pulaski County, Kentucky.

The inventory of raw materials, goods in process, and finished product.

Any patents issued or pending and processes.

All of the foregoing may be viewed at the plant site in Burnside, Pulaski County, Kentucky, or inquiries in connection therewith may be addressed to the undersigned. The properties will be sold as is and where presently located, free of all liens and encumbrances. No representation is made as to the condition of the property or its suitability for any purpose.

Sealed bids should be addressed to the undersigned, care of J. Nathan Elliott, Referee in Bankruptcy, Federal Building, Lexington, Kentucky, and must be accompanied by certified checks or bank checks made payable to the undersigned in an amount not less than ten per cent (10%) of the amount so bid for the property.

The bids will be opened in the office of the Referee on the morning of May 7, 1958, at 10:00 A.M., C. D. S. T. Each bidder will then be given an opportunity to improve his bid.

All bids must be for all of the property and must be for cash, payable within ten (10) days after the confirmation of the sale (May 19, 1958) and at the time of the delivery of a deed and bill of sale for the property involved.

M. E. GRAYBEAL, Trustee in Bankruptcy, Somerset, Kentucky

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Hayssen Model F Compaks and Package Machinery Model C Transwraps, with net weight scales, bulk and dribble feeds, Electric Eyes.

Stokes & Smith Model BS Stokeswrap, Auger Feed, Electric Eyes.

8—Scandia Model SFS6F high speed automatic Wrappers with Electric Eyes.

Standard Knapp Models 429 and 436, ABC, National Equipment, Schreeder, and Ferguson Packomatic Carton Sealers.

Coco Models 40-9½GG, A3961-12, TT Automatic Adjustable Carton Sealers.

2—Hayssen Model 7—17 Box Wrappers.

Stokes & Smith Model G1, G2, G4, G6, HG86 HG87, HG88 Auger Powder Fillers.

2—Mateer Model 31-A Powder Fillers.

1—Karl Kiefer Rotary Bottle Filler.

1—Benjamin Betner Model 104 Bag Closing Machine.

Mikro 4TH, 3TH, 2TH, 1SH and Bantam Stainless Steel Pulverizers.

6—Fitzpatrick Stainless Steel Comminuters, Model D-6, also Model D-3.

4—J. H. Day size G, 1,500 lb. Ribbon type Powder Mixers with split spiral type Agitator, center discharge, air operated.

1—Enterprise Foundry Disintegrator. 1—Entoleter. 2—Lee 60 gal. Stainless steel Kettles. Shriver Filter Press. Bottle Scrambling Machine. Stainless Steel Work Tables, and other misc. equipment.

COMPLETE DETAILS & PRICES AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

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2—500 gal. Stainless Steel, jacketed, agitated Vacuum Reactors with electric heating elements for oil jacket.
1—2000 gal. 7' x 7' Stainless Steel Tank with agitator and coils.
1—5' dia. Stainless Steel Evaporator with 386 sq. ft. Stainless Steel Condenser.
4—Stainless Steel Vacuum Stills, 25, 50 and 150 gal.
8—Independent 36", 30" and 24" Wood Plate & Frame Filters.
1—Hercules centerslung 40" rubber covered Centrifugal with 7½ HP XP motors.
8—U. S. Stoneware and General Ceramics Suction, 50 gal.
6—Cypress 7' x 8', 2000 gal. Wood Tanks with agitators.
10—Stainless Steel and glass lined Tanks & Kettles from 100 to 300 gals.

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1—Arnold 6' dia. 304 S.S. Evaporator, 325 sq. ft.
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3—American 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers, 10 HP motors.
1—Bird 36" x 50" Steel, Solid Bowl, Continuous Centrifuge.
1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket, centrifuge, 25/10 HP, 3/60/440 V., 1200/600 rpm motor.
2—Tolhurst 40" suspended, steel, perforated centrifuge.

WRITE OR PHONE FOR DETAILS

STOCK ITEMS

3—3500 gal., 347 S.S. Reactors, 150# internal, 55# jacket.
2—Pfaudler 1500 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors, 90# jacket, 50# internal.
1—1000 gal. nickel clad, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—Blaw-Knox 500 gal. 304 S.S. clad, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—Patterson 1000 gal., steel, jacketed, agitated Reactors, 20 HP XP motors.
3—Hersey 7' x 40' Hot Air Rotary Dryers, 304 S.S. clad.
1—3500 gal., 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Tank, 9' x 7'.
1—Haveg 4000 closed Storage Tank.
2—5000 gal., 304 S.S. Horizontal Tanks, 6'6" x 20', Unused.
1—9400 gal., 316 S.S. Horizontal Tank, 8½' dia. x 19'.
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1—Buflovak, 20 sq. ft., 304 S.S., forced circulation Evaporator.
2—Feinc 5' x 6' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Baker Perkins #16 TRM, 150 gal., jacketed sigma blades, Vacuum Mixer, 60 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15 USE, 100 gal. jacketed, Stainless Steel, Vacuum Mixer.
1—Baker Perkins #15 VUMM, 100 gal. jacketed Mixer, dispersion blades, 100 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15 JNM, 100 gal. jacketed Mixer, sigma blades.
3—Stokes R, single punch Tablet Machines, Unused.

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1—Niagara Mod H Filter, 21 S.S. lvs 190 sq ft
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1—Globe 5' x 9' Ret. Cooker, Steam Injection
2—Link-Belt Rib. Mixers, 42" x 44" x 91" L.
1—Sprout-Waldron Dbl. Rib. Blender, 365 cu ft
1—6' x 7' x 100' Rotary Kiln, Complete
2—8' dia. Rotary Dryers, 20' & 50' long
2—Link-Belt Rote-Lou. Dryers 207-10-310-16
2—6' x 45' Louisville Flame Dryers
2—6' x 50' Louisville Rotary Steam Dryers
1—Buffalo Double Drum Dryer, 42" x 90" Mtr
1—Raymond 6 Roller Hi Side Mill W/Whizzer
1—Gayco 10' Separator with 30 HP motor
1—Raymond 10' Whizzer Separator
3—Tyler 3' x 5' Hummer-Screens, stainless
6—Syntron S.S. Vib. Elev. 8'6" lift. New
1—Pfaudler 1500 gal jcktd. agit. glass lined
10—Pfaudler 1000 gal. Model R Reactors
2—2500 gal Swenson Rubber Lined Vac. Tanks
3—Stokes BB-2 Rotary Tablet Presses
1—Briquet Press, 315 TPH Capacity, Complete

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LAMINATING OVEN—3'x32'—325° F. Automatic gas.

HAMMER MILLS—7½ HP Quaker City—25 HP Wms. AKB—30 HP Mikro 3W.

MILLS, PEBBLE—32x24—48x60—60x48—72x60—72x96 Batch—4½'x8"—7'x22"—7'x48" Hardinge Conical.

MIXERS, LAB—3 qt. double sigma S/S—Lab Cone Blender—100 gal. Lead Mixers.

SCREENS—12"x24" (double) Ajax LoVeyor S/S—2'x5'—3'x5'—3'x10'—4'x10' Tyler Hummer—40"x84" Roball (double).

BAG PACKERS—St. Regis 100 LS (unused)—105 FV single spout—25/50/100# bags.

FEEDERS—Syntron, F11—F21—F22—F33—Jeffrey 2A w/ rectifiers.

ELEVATORS—8"—10"—12"—16" Buckets—20' to 85' centers—w/drives.

PUMPS—Rotary Viking 4" (15 HP)—Balckmer 4" (25 HP) unused—2" to 8" Centrifugal.

MILLS COLLOID—2"/7-½HP, 6"/20 HP Robinson Jr Attrition 5 HP.

COMPRESSORS—Spencer Turbo—70 CFM 40 oz.—150 CFM 48 oz.—350 CFM 24 oz.—1,300 CFM 16 oz. w/motors.

FORK LIFT TRUCK—2,000# cap. 12' lift—Hyster—pneumatics.

MILLS BALL—Hardinge Conical 3'x8", 5'x36", 6'x36", 8'x36", 8'x48".

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LAWLER PLACE METUCHEN, N. J.
LIBERTY 9-0245

IN STOCK

DRYERS AND KILNS
1—Buffalo Vac Drum Dryer 24"x20"
1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 atmos. Drum Dryer.

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26" 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
#2 Sweetland Filter, 12 Stainless covered leaves & other sizes. Oliver Filters.
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia leaves
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood
Ertel 6" & 10" Disc Filters 12¼" dia.

KETTLES AND TANKS
100, 80, 60 & 50 gal. Stainless Clad Kettles.
Dopp 350 gal Agit. Jack. Cl Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack Steel Kettles up to 3000 gals
1—250 gal Lead Lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper, glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
4—Mikro Pulverizers, #2TH, #4 & Bantam.
Pebble Mills 24"x30" 30"x30" 30"x34" 30"x42" 4'x5' Also jar mills.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Bauer 24" Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers
Williams Hammer Mills 7½ to 50 HP.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher
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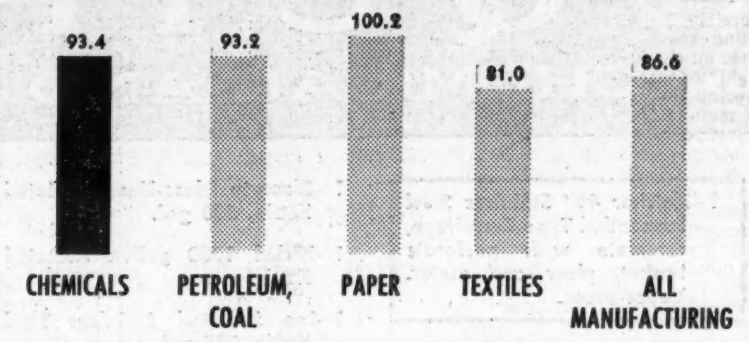

SALES IN FEBRUARY

Source: Department of Commerce. 100=same month in 1957. Sales figures are seasonally adjusted.

Soviet Pharmaceutical Sputnik Chances Poor

—Continued from page 5

maceuticals and changes in the medical profession are considered commonplace rather than "miracles," Dr. F. J. L. Blasingame, general manager of the American Medical Association, told APMA.

Dr. Blasingame noted that in the past decade the pharmaceutical industry has introduced 3,600 products, or one new pharmaceutical per day for ten years.

As a result of this and other "fortuitous circumstances," Dr. Blasingame said that "the center of medical culture the world around is now the United States of America. In this leadership your industry and my profession can take pride."

"Perhaps the most important factor that has brought about such spectacular developments is the economic climate of freedom and competition," Dr. Blasingame said.

Closer Liaison Is Urged

Dr. Blasingame called for closer liaison between the medical profession and the pharmaceutical industry "to work intelligently for solutions of problems and to promote active recognition of mutual interests."

In this connection, he said that the AMA will examine every means of making its publications a useful, efficient and economical channel of communication between you [APMA] and the medical profession.

One of these means of communication, Dr. Blasingame revealed, will be a biweekly publication soon to be inaugurated. Called the *AMA News*, its purpose will be to present "timely organizational news and social-economic legislative developments" with a view to stimulating greater alertness among physicians and other allied groups to the political trends of the times.

"We are members of a medical team—along with nurses, hospitals, pharmacists, technicians, researchers and many others—which has brought this country dramatic medical progress under the private enterprise system.

"This system has in recent years been threatened by the spreading philosophy of government control. The major dramatic issue of our time is whether we want more government or more freedom, more federal handouts or more individual responsibility."

Warning on Socialization Sounded

Dr. Blasingame warned that medical care has been the favorite target of those who would like to socialize our entire economy.

"But," he said, "if physicians and hospitals are brought under government control, the drug industry soon will follow. If the bell tolls for any one of us it will inevitably toll for all.

"Physicians appreciate the support which your industry has given us and we hope and believe that it will continue. By the same token, we should oppose unnecessary government regulation of the drug industry when it goes beyond the need of public safety."

The floodtide of new pharmaceutical products has reached such proportions that the matter of identification has become confusing to manufacturers and retailers alike, according to Raymond B. McMurray, chairman of APMA's patents and trademark committee.

Mr. McMurray drew the association's attention to the fact that 4,829 new drug products—3,686 new compounds and 1,143 dosage forms—have appeared in the past decade, creating in each case the need for finding medicinal-sounding and realistic trademarks.

Mr. McMurray said that the selection of practical trademarks for pharmaceutical products today is further confused because out of 10,000 registered with the US Patent Office "roughly 5,000 are dormant."

"Often when a manufacturer introduces a product he registers four or five trademarks, finally selecting one but leaving the others registered.

"The excess trademarks remain unregistered and are often renewed even after twenty years, although there is no real need for their continuance," he said.

As a remedy he suggested that the industry voluntarily eliminate "deadwood" trademarks and refuse to re-register any trademarks where there are no products represented by them.

Mr. McMurray stressed the importance of brand names as against generic terms for pharmaceutical. The former assures that the public will get exactly what it desires and not a substitute, he asserted.

Edward Keating, vice-president of the American College of Pharmacists, supported the desirability of specific names instead of generics both for the protection of the public against substitutions and to avoid "dishonesty" at retail levels.

Quick Economic Comeback Seen

James W. Knowles, the staff economist of the joint economic committee of congress, told APMA that "given the assurance of vigorous and unhesitating action by the government to create a favorable climate," consumers, business and labor will adopt policies to restore our economy quickly to its long-term, rapidly-rising growth trend.

Mr. Knowles warned, however, that "the government cannot guarantee constant, perpetual prosperity" in our free economy.

"Such devices," he said, "we leave to totalitarian governments which promise everyone a job but in return the sacrifice of individual liberty, assigning each to work by coercion."

Mr. Knowles said that an analysis of the factors involved in the present recession lead to the conclusion that the nation must decide whether to wait it out—and thus risk a prolonged, deeper contraction—or to proceed at once with measures for an early reversal of current business trends.

"The risk in a waiting policy," he said, "can be seen in the possible implications for unemployment. Suppose the economy soon 'bottoms out' and by the first quarter of 1959, gross national product in constant prices recovers to the peak of the third quarter of 1957.

"That would be a rapid recovery, yet unemployment in early 1959 might under these conditions average 6 to 7 million, seasonally adjusted, or an actual unadjusted figure of 6.5 to 7.5 million as compared to 5.2 in March 1958."

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Additives Backers' Realistic Approach Favored by Larrick

—*Continued from page 3*

before the Secretary of HEW and then appealing from his ruling to the circuit courts on the question of the "substantial weight" of the evidence.

During the questioning of Mr. Larrick, two matters seemed to interest the subcommittee members mostly. They were the questions of application of the control law to chemicals now in use, and the matter of functional value.

Under the FDA bill, the law would exclude only those chemicals now in use which are recognized by qualified scientific opinion to be safe in the conditions of use.

Mr. Larrick testified that there are some additives in use today which constitute a real hazard to public health and when pressed for examples, cited the chemical 8-hydroxy quinolin sulfate, which has been used as an additive in cheese making, and ethylene oxide, used as a fumigant for fruits.

He also mentioned "a cheap fatty substance" found in the residue of tallow used in making glycerine. This has been incorporated in poultry feed and has resulted in the death of millions of chickens, he said.

Chemicals 'Without Sufficient Testing'

These were examples, he said, of chemicals being added to foods without sufficient testing beforehand.

He explained that the department's bill does not propose to rule old additives off the market peremptorily.

It would allow an old additive, not generally recognized as safe, up to eighteen months from the date of enactment to meet necessary safety clearance procedures, he said, and it would allow the secretary to extend this time for up to another twelve months when that could be done without undue risk to the public health.

On the question of function value, he said that the purposeless addition of toxic chemicals to food, even if the practice seems a safe one, is not a sound pure food policy.

The safety of a chemical can be established beyond a reasonable doubt, but in so doing, he added, "we should be sure that the use of the chemical, if it be poisonous or deleterious, yields some benefit to the consumer."

Dingell Indicates Objection

Rep. John Dingell of Illinois, who has indicated leanings towards a strong control measure in the past, indicated some objection to the broad authority that would be given the secretary in determining functional value.

He questioned whether the bill should not attempt to spell out what is meant by functional authority, stating that a number of food processors have complained to him that they did not know how they could comply with the requirements of the law in this respect.

Mr. Larrick explained that there are uses that in FDA's view would not have functional value, such as uses that would disguise faulty processing and handling technics, uses that would deceive the consumer, and uses that would result in a substantial reduction in the nutritive value of food.

Both Mr. Larrick and Mr. Richardson agreed with Rep. Dingell that further consideration should be given to the question of spelling out the meaning of functional value in the law, maybe by including the uses mentioned by Mr. Larrick as not being regarded as having functional value.

In an appendex to his statement, Mr. Larrick listed the following examples of chemical additive uses that would not be regarded as having a functional value:

Examples Cited by Larrick

- Borates (boric acid or borax in codfish and whole eggs as preservatives to mask poor manufacturing or storage practices)
- Chrome yellow on coffee beans for coloring (to make the beans appear to be of better value)
- Copper in canned peas for coloring (to make the peas appear to be less mature)
- Fluorine compounds in beer and wine to stop fermentation (as a substitute for the pasteurization used in good manufacture)
- Formaldehyde in milk to kill bacteria, or in frozen eggs to conceal the odor of decomposition (to mask poor production, or storage practices)
- Hydrogen peroxide in cream and milk as a preservative (to mask poor production or storage practices)
- Monochloracetic acid in various foods, such as carbonated and fruit-type beverages, pickles and wine (to replace proper sanitation)
- Salicylates in shrimp sauce (to retard decomposition from poor manufacturing or holding practices)
- Sodium nitrite in fish fillets (as a preservative in lieu of good manufacturing and handling practices)
- Sulfites (to redden stale meat)

Richardson Testimony Limited

Mr. Richardson limited his testimony largely to the defense of the procedural provisions of the bill.

He reiterated past arguments against permitting chemicals to be incorporated in foods in the face of an adverse ruling of the secretary and argued that the appeals procedures provided for in the bill granted adequate protection to the rights of manufacturers.

He opposed industry proposals for appeals under the declaratory judgment rule on two grounds: First, that such rulings by the court are binding only on the persons directly involved in the case, and second, the court would rule only on whether the additive had been adequately pretested and thereby shown to be safe.

The decision, where it was adverse to the manufacturer, would leave unanswered the question whether the additive would be safe if a lesser quantity was used, or under other conditions.

He emphasized that the provisions for appeals from adverse rulings of the secretary to the circuit courts incorporates by reference the relevant provisions of the Miller pesticide chemicals law which is that the "findings of the secretary with respect to questions of fact shall be sustained if supported by substantial evidence when considered on the record as a whole."

The phrase "when considered on the record as a whole," he said, is an important part of the "substantial evidence" rule that has been overlooked.

SPI Support

In a statement filed with the committee, the Society of Plastics Industry, announced its support for HR 10404 which was introduced last February by Rep. Williams (OPD, 3/10/58).

The bill was drafted by a group in the food industry and provides for enforcement through court injunctions. The society said that the bill of the FDA would hamstring industry development, throttle small businesses (of which there are so many in the plastics industry), and overburden the administrative agency unless its budget was greatly increased.

The Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association also filed a statement with the committee urging a number of amendments to the FDA bill.

The hearings wound up with testimony from Reps. A. L. Miller of Nebraska and John J. Delaney of New York on behalf of their respective bills, HR 8112 and HR 7798.

Gov't, Industry Role

—*Continued from page 5*

$211 million in 1957 alone on medical and scientific research through its National Institutes of Health. Private industry, however, continues to provide the essential drugs of the day, he said.

Schering's president said that the pharmaceutical industry's own expenditures for research last year exceeded $130 million and that from this and earlier private research had come all principal pharmaceutical advances in recent years.

Cites Vitamins, Hormones

As examples of the achievements of private medical and scientific research he cited the important vitamins, sex hormones, the sulfonamides, the anticholinergics, broad spectrum antibiotics, corticosteroids, tranquilizers, and many other drugs of major value.

"None of these drugs came from government laboratories," Mr. Brown said. He added that when research is conducted on a large scale by the government the real purposes of such research tends to become obscured.

"The government must take care," he warned, "that in seeking to heal the bodies and minds and to prolong the lives of its citizens, it utilizes means which will protect our way of life from political infections so that the better health we seek will be worthwhile."

Mr. Brown told the membership, representing 205 companies, that "we have no reason to apologize for the profits of our industry." Asserting that profits are not out of line with those of other industries, he said that actually the amount spent out of total disposable income for medicines today is less than in 1939.

"The whole record of our industry has been one of abundant production and intense competition to sell its products," he asserted. "There has been extensive licensing within the industry and no barriers to progress in the form of patents exist within our industry. Any program of compulsory licensing of patents is essentially destructive of our patent system, and the patent system is historically the greatest incentive to discovery and invention."

Depletion Rate Called Good

—*Continued from page 4*

increase unless we turn to other domestic sources of liquid fuels. We believe that in our reserves of oil shale the United States has a natural resource of tremendous magnitude which together with our petroleum reserves, can more than adequately furnish our domestic liquid fuel reserves for the foreseeable future."

Secretary Seaton also said a large portion of the nation's oil shale reserves is on public lands and the federal government would receive "substantial sums" in royalties and lease revenues if the shale is mined for liquid fuels.

Most important of the vast oil shale reserves are those in the Piceance Creek Basin of northwestern Colorado, estimated by the Geological Survey to have an oil content of 959 billion barrels, or about twenty-six times the estimated known reserves of petroleum.

An Expensive Proposition

"The research and experimentation which will be needed before a shale oil industry can be established will require the expenditure of substantial sums of money," Secretary Seaton continued. "In order to produce synthetic liquid fuels in significant quantities on a commercial basis, a very large capital investment will be required for retorting and refining plants, pipelines, mining properties, and other necessary installations.

"The capital outlays for the establishment of a new industry will not be readily forthcoming unless this potential industry is in a comparable competitive position with the existing petroleum industry.

"If the percentage depletion allowance is increased to 27½ percent, it is believed, on the basis of present economic projections, that a shale oil industry will be able to produce and market its products at prices which will be competitive with prices of similar products of the already established petroleum industry . . ."

Secretary Seaton also pointed out that provisions of S. J. Res. 92 (introduced by Sen. Allott of Colorado) and H. J. Res. 327 (introduced by Rep. Aspinall of Colorado), would not be limited to synthetic fuels from oil shale but would also be applicable to synthetic fuels from coal and gilsonite.

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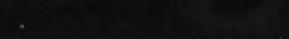

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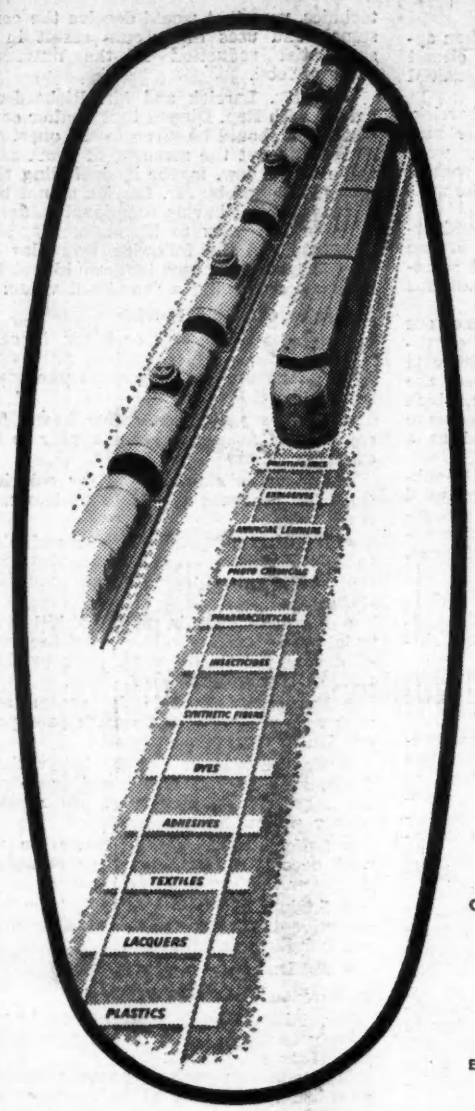

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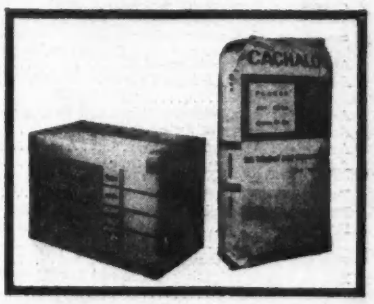

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